THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

VOL. XXXVI NO. 35 | COPYRIGHT 1944 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY | BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1944 | R | ** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands, FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Bay State 'Bombing' Off; Berlin Sets Ciano Trial; President Busy on Budget

The World's Day—January 7, 1944

Boston: Bay State Air-Raid 'Bombing' Canceled

Massachusetts' practice air-raid "bombing," scheduled for next Sunday, has been postponed indefinitely, J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety said.

Representative James M. Curley (D) of Massachusetts, and three others indicted with him as associates in Engineers Group, Inc., a war contracts firm, will be arraigned in Federal District Court in Washington next Friday, Jan. 14, at 10:30 a. m.

An employment stabilization agreement which will require the hiring of all workers for essential industry through the United States Employment Service, will go into effect in the Providence, R. I., area on Monday, the War Manpower Commission announced today.

In Europe: Ciano Treason Trial Set by Germans

Trial for treason of Count Ciano and other members of the Fascist Grand Council who voted for removal of Premier Mussolini last July will begin Jan. 8 at Verona in Northern Italy, the Berlin Radio announces. Others who will be tried include Marshal Emilio de Bono; Tullio Cianetti, former Minister of Corporations; Carlo Pareschi, former Minister of Agriculture; Giovanni Marinelli, former head of the Fascist Militia; and former president of the Fascist Industrial Association, Ballela. All are in prison at Verona.

Philippe Henriot has been named Propaganda Minister for France by Chief of Government Pierre Laval, the Vichy Radio announces. M. Henroit replaces Paul Marion, who has become Secretary of State, assigned to Laval.

The French Consultative Assembly in Algiers has set aside $700,000,000 for the French war effort in 1944, including maintenance of at least two expeditionary forces in Europe. That amount was earmarked for the military in a budget of $840,000,000.

Christmas in Russia was observed today, 15 days after its observance in the Western world, and church worshippers turned out in greater numbers than at any time since 1917 to attend churches reopened by the Soviet Government.

Denmark's second political assassination of a Nazi opponent has come with the slaying of Dr. Willy Vigholt, city councillor at Slagelse on the west coast of Zealand. This follows the brutal slaying of Kaj Munk, Danish poet, who openly defied the Nazis.

When Brig. Gen. William J. Donovan, Director of the United States Office of Strategic Services, visited Moscow recently, Ambassador W. Averell Harriman described the call as "a natural consequence of the Teheran Conference."

Washington: President Prepares Annual Message

President Roosevelt worked in his room on his budget recommendations for the fiscal year beginning July 1 and on his annual message to Congress. His only appointment was with Budget Director Harold Smith.

The War Production Board provided more steel for nails, buckets, wash tubs, wash boilers, funnels, fire shovels, and oil storage cans.

National: Georgia Service-Vote Bill Signed

An act of the Georgia Legislature to facilitate the voting of 230,000 servicemen and women this year was signed by Gov. Ellis Arnall. It set up a Ballot Commission with final authority over ballots cast by service personnel.

Twenty-seven aviation cadets were killed when a Santa Fe Railroad freight train collided near Kingman, Ariz., with a bus carrying 36 airmen stationed at Kingman Army Gunnery School.

George A. Sloan, President of the Metropolitan Opera Association, announced in New York that $95,000 has been subscribed to the $300,000 fund drive begun three weeks ago to offset a financial emergency.

Thousands of New York City's subway and elevated riders arrived at work 30 minutes to an hour late for the second consecutive time because of power difficulties on Interboro Rapid Transit lines which officials attribute to the type of coal available and manpower shortage.

The American Society of Mechanical Engineers has announced plans to hold its spring meeting in Birmingham, Ala., April 3-5, its semiannual meeting at Pittsburgh, Pa., June 19-22, and its annual meeting in New York from Nov. 27 to Dec. 1.

Taneh County, Missouri, reported first in the nation to oversubscribe its quota in the Third War Bond drive, has already oversubscribed its $82,000 quota for the Fourth drive which hasn't opened yet.

A new glider capable of carrying 30 soldiers and with clearance to transport two jeeps was successfully tested at the Ford airport in Dearborn, Mich.

A Navy patrol ship, the St. Augustine, was believed sunk in the Atlantic Ocean 60 miles southeast of Cape May, N. J., following a collision with a merchant ship, the Fourth Naval District announced.

Far East: Tojo Issues Careless-Talk Warning

Premier Hideki Tojo spoke frankly to Japanese government officials recently of the feeling of "unhappiness and cheerlessness" arising among the people, and requesting these officials to be careful "that fear will not be created among the people due to carelessness of speech." The speech was broadcast by the Tokyo Radio.

Americas: Buenos Aires Socialist Paper Quits

The Buenos Aires Socialist newspaper La Vanguardia announced cessation of publication because of the "impossibility of freely complying with its social duty. Front page editorial said the decision was a result of a Government decree of Jan. 5 strictly controlling the Argentine press and was taken "voluntarily and conscientiously."

Reasons Sought For Bolivia Revolt

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP)—Nineteen American nations bent on rooting out Axis political influences in the Western Hemisphere began an exhaustive joint study today of the forces that put a revolutionary government in power in Bolivia on Dec. 20.

A full exchange of information began among Washington and the 18 other capitals regarding the suspected influences which may have contributed to the accession of the new Bolivian President, Maj. Gualberto Villarroel.

On the basis of this information, and acting through the Inter-American Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense, the American nations, which include all sovereign states except Bolivia and Argentina, will then decide whether to accord the Government at La Paz friendly recognition or to take measures which in effect would isolate Bolivia from its neighbors, both politically and economically.

Similarly stern procedure unquestionably will be applied to Argentina, where a revolutionary regime was set up last June, if it is found that Argentine influences were instrumental in bringing about the overthrow of the old Government in Bolivia.

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Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

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Lasting Peace Held Challenge To Business

Mutual Broadcasting head tells N. E. Sales parley answer will have profound effect on future.

Establishment of lasting world peace constitutes a challenge to business, Miller McClintock, President of the Mutual Broadcasting Company of New York, told the Fifth New England Sales Management Conference and 22nd Annual Sales Rally of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at the Hotel Statler today.

Mr. McClintock spoke at the luncheon session of the two-day conference along with William M. Robbins, President of General Foods Sales Company, Inc., of New York, who urged that new postwar products, blueprints of which are already in the hands of many concerns, be placed in 1944 test markets wherever feasible without interfering with war work.

Regarding business and world peace the Mutual Broadcasting Company official said the challenge arises from the fact that "military force has failed to make a permanent and lasting peace."

Answer to the challenge, he continued, "will have a profound effect upon the whole future of mankind and the progress of civilization." Mr. McClintock also forecast that radio would "have a strong effect upon perpetuation of world peace."

Port Prestige

Mr. McClintock who foresees the port of Boston gaining "prestige and standing" in postwar years and, because of its strategic location, likely to "play a part of great importance in world air transport," told the Conference that "the character and course of our postwar foreign trade is of special concern and responsibility to the advertising interests of Boston."

Upon the policies and activities of the advertising fraternity "will depend the kind of foreign trade which we have in the reconstruction days after the war," declared Mr. McClintock.

"American business and advertisers have it in their power to mold a lasting peace of security and well being," he said. "As the world grows smaller it necessitates a sharpening of the focus of our states upon international matters affecting world peace and world trade, and also brings certain serious responsibilities to the business interests for the peace of the world to come.

Free Society

"A free society, with its principles of individual liberty and opportunity, has always had its roots in the principles of private property and competitive enterprise which we call American business. So also the freedoms of the Atlantic Charter and the de-

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Russians Drive 10 Miles Into Poland; Japanese Isolated on Huon Peninsula; Way Opens to Settle Railroad Dispute

Adjustment of 9 cents an hour issue with holdout unions now under discussion.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7—A glimmer of light appeared today in the murky tunnel through which the railroad labor dispute has been passing, as the Special Emergency Mediation Board reconvened at the order of President Roosevelt, and the prospect opened that the three intransigent operating brotherhoods would ultimately get the same wage increases which led the remaining two brotherhoods to rescind their strike call.

Meanwhile, Washington turned with anxiety to a new big strike at the Cramp Shipyards at Philadelphia, the rail workers blasted President Roosevelt in their weekly publication, Labor, and charged that the alleged General Marshall statement was instigated by someone "higher up," and figures on 1943 strike statistics were issued by the Government.

It now appears that any time the three "hold-out" brotherhoods want to get the wage benefits of 9 cents an hour, with other concessions, which were granted in arbitration proceedings by presidential order to the engineers' and trainmen's brotherhoods, they can probably do so by calling off their strike threat and making application to the carriers.

Denied by Lack of Power

The five Brotherhoods originally issued their strike call when the Special Emergency Board granted them only a four-cents-an-hour increase. Then Mr. Roosevelt got two brotherhoods to agree to his final arbitration, and granted them nine cents an hour. The three hold-out brotherhoods asked Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, Chief-of-Army Services, who is running the seized railroads, for the same benefits, it appears, on Dec. 29, one day before the strike deadline.

It now appears that General Somervell turned down this request simply because he lacked power to grant it, but that the same request to the carriers would be granted, retroactively to the start of Government seizure, and that it would be approved by Government officials who approved the boost for the other brotherhoods.

Nonoperating Nut Still Hard

This still leaves the problem of the 15 "nonoperating" unions. Their leaders reached no conclu-

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U. S. landing at Saidor bars all hope of land escape to foe beaten by Australians.

By Gordon Walker
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Jan. 7—Now that the smoke has cleared from the minor Allied blitz against Cape Gloucester, Arawe, and the upper Huon Peninsula, it is possible to assess latest changes in the Southwest Pacific balance sheet.

Three invasions in three weeks is a remarkable achievement from the standpoint both of logistics and planning. It points to the gradually building power of this area as well as to the fact that lessons learned in past amphibious actions now are being applied with mounting dividends.

The triple blow which aimed at breaking through the Japanese southern defense line was successful in all its phases.

It deprived the Japanese of one of their major air bases and of two subsidiary stations.

180-Mile Gap

It punched a hole 180 miles long in the Japanese chain of bases which hitherto had run uninterrupted from Rabaul on the eastern end down across the Dampier and Vitiaz Straits and on along the northern New Guinea coast.

Operations which began with the invasion of Cape Gloucester, Arawe, and Saidor still are continuing, and the gap in the enemy's line is widening.

At Cape Gloucester, United States Marines continue to push ahead, though their progress now is becoming considerably more difficult.

The significance of the initial achievement there —the capture of the airfield—is apparent when it is revealed that it took 36 days for an even stronger American land and sea force to capture Munda airfield during the New Georgia campaign last July and August.

Relative Strength

It is true the Munda campaign was beset by extraordinarily tough terrain obstacles, but the two enemy bases had relatively the same general importance and strength.

The capture of Cape Gloucester is probably slightly the more significant due to its relative position to Rabaul. However, military commanders here in the field point out that Cape Gloucester and Rabaul are not connected by any "broad highway."

This is abundantly clear today as reports continue to stress the growing Japanese resistance east of Cape Gloucester around Borgen Bay. The main Marine landing force which, with heavy tanks and artillery, swept down upon the bomb-scattered defenders of the Cape Gloucester airfield, now have pushed on and made contact with a smaller force which landed on the same date at Sag Sag, southwest of the Cape.

The combined landing parties now control a single beachhead about 12 miles long.

Japanese opposition is stiffening on the left flank of this beachhead. Several moderately large enemy counterattacks have been repulsed

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By a Staff Artist

War Arrows Point to Yugoslavia

Black arrow points to Banja Luka, important Bosnia center from which the Yugoslav Partisan forces have withdrawn after a powerful attempt to capture it from the Germans. Lines from Bari in Italy to points on Yugoslav coast illustrate a succession of reports alleging that Allied forces assembled in Italy had been sent across to various parts of Yugoslavia.

In Rural Germany: War Seems Far Off

Conditions within Germany, as the zero hour of invasion draws nearer, cannot be depicted with a single stroke. They compose a complicated mosaic of many human elements—some weak, yet others strong.

One little-reported part of the pattern is the small rural village, the "dörfchen," to which the full impact of the war has not yet penetrated.

An eye-witness description of the typical little town of Renchen is published today as the fourth in a series of articles reassessing the situation within the Reich.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE NEAR THE GERMAN BORDER—There may be some grumbling and defeatism in Berlin, Hamburg, or Munich, but it is well to remember that there are thousands of rural communities in Germany where belief in Hitler and ultimate victory has hardly diminished since the early days of the war.

Typical of these communities is Renchen, a South German village of some 800 inhabitants, 20 miles from Kehl, on the Rhine, which I have just visited.

Renchen has felt no deep hardships from the war. It is true that most of its male inhabitants have joined the army, Allied planes en route to Stuttgart can be seen overhead occasionally, but otherwise the village has been going on almost undisturbed.

Aloof on Politics

Apart from a few bakers, two butchers and a bicycle repair man, most Rencheners make their living by farming. They are typical "Deutsche Michels," hard-headed people with a strong sense of duty,

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Big Advance for Safety Made In Boston Theaters and Halls

At least 50 per cent of all Boston theaters and places of public assembly have been required to add fire escapes, new exits, auxiliary lighting systems, and to remove excess material, scenery, and stage appliances considered by State building inspectors to be a fire hazard, George C. Parsons, Chief of Inspections of the State Department of Public Safety, announced today.

Laws adopted at the last session of the Legislature as the result of the disastrous Cocoanut Grove fire have already brought about an over-all total of 400 feet of new egress from 30 such public buildings, 260 feet of structural changes, and 135 feet of additional fire escapes, Mr. Parsons added.

By the changes building experts believe a degree of public safety has been achieved which will prevent repetition of such major disasters as the Cocoanut Grove fire.

Owners Commended

Theater owners and motion picture theater operators were commended today by Mr. Parsons for their co-operation and the speed with which they complied with the new laws which became effective Jan. 1.

The Chief of Inspections disclosed that every motion picture house and theater is now equipped with emergency lighting units operated either by illuminating gas or storage battery, to serve as auxiliary lighting systems should utility power fail. Approved safety hardware has also been installed in all public halls and theaters, and all intakes and other ventilating and air-conditioning appliances have been cleaned of rubbish and inflammable materials, he said.

As a result of adding more exits to the Boston Arena, the seating capacity of the Back Bay auditorium has been raised from 2,400 to 6,400, while an additional 1,000 patrons will be allowed in Mechanics Hall because of the additional exits there, bringing the total capacity of the Huntington Avenue auditorium to 5,200.

At the Boston Opera House, two five-foot-wide fire escapes have been added on the Opera Place side of the building and on the alley parallel to it. Also, two five-foot exit doors have been installed on each side, and the seating has been rearranged to permit additional cross-aisles.

More Exits

The Metropolitan Theater was another public building requiring changes as the result of the new laws. At this motion picture theater—to which during the past few years the Metropolitan Opera Company has come—the ground floor offices which were formerly located along the Hollis and Dillaway Street sides of the building have been eliminated, permitting the installation of eleven five-foot exit doors, and an additional exit has been built in the downstairs Lounge. The familiar brass rails in the ground-floor lobby have been removed to permit freer movement of crowds, and an additional fire escape has been built on the Dorr Street side.

The Department of Public Safety disclosed that plans have been approved for alterations including additional exits, structural changes, and fire escapes in the following theaters and audtoriums:

RKO-Boston Theater, Washington Street Olympia, Shubert Theater, Plymouth Theater, Copley Theater, Boston Opera House, Metropolitan Theater, Gayety Theater, Jamaica Theater, Loew's Orpheum, Strand Theater (Dorchester), Shawmut Theater, Exeter Theater, Exeter (public hall), Franklin Park Theater, Criterion (public hall), Fields Corner Theater, Globe Theater, Central Square Theater (East Boston), Strand Theater (South Boston), Mechanics Hall, Rialto (Scollay Square), Colonial Theater, Paramount Theater, Old Howard Theater, Codman Square Theater, Dudley Theater, Oriental Theater.

U. S.-Britain Disclose 'Secret Weapon': Jet-Propelled Plane With Super Speed

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7—Disclosing their most powerful new "secret weapon," the United States and Great Britain today disclosed that they now have in production a revolutionary type of propellerless fighter plane, driven by jet-propulsion engines and capable of terrific speed at great heights.

Originally designed more than 10 years ago in Britain and built secretly in this country by the General Electric Company, this new rocket-type aircraft will be soon joining in aerial warfare.

In a dispatch from London, the United Press reported that the Daily Mail said the planes probably had a top speed of between 500 and 600 miles an hour.

Coincident with the release of this long-guarded information, James Forrestal, Undersecretary of the Navy, made public the fact that 65 aircraft carriers and 13,617 combatant naval planes were built in 1943.

"Greatest Striking Power"

The result of this production, he said was to give the United States Navy the "greatest sea and air striking power in the world."

The carriers were six 27,000-tonners of the Essex type, nine of the 10,000-ton converted-cruiser type, and 50 escort carriers which are smaller ships and have been used to hunt submarines in the Atlantic.

"We completed in 1943," Mr. Forrestal said in New York last night, "1,800,000 tons of combatant

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Jet-Propelled Plane Dubbed 'The Squirt'

By the Associated Press
London, Jan. 7

When one of the new British-American jet-propelled planes first flew over the outer London area in an experimental flight, many persons rushed for shelter, thinking that a heavy bomb was screaming down.

The mystery plane's arrival was heralded by a distant screech which grew in volume until it sounded like a giant whistling kettle. Then the rumble of its powerful engines was heard as the plane shot overhead.

The people soon came to know it, however, as the flights became more frequent, and they finally dubbed it "The Squirt."

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 7—The new Anglo-American jet-propelled airplane is the big news of the day here. It has set folk wondering how such a revolutionary simplification in aviation design will affect the future for the ordinary citizen.

Whether or not jet-driven planes will play a major role in this war remains to be seen. Without propellers and driven by compressed air ejected through its tail, this plane has been seen streaking about the skies over Britain. Some observers claim they have watched it flash ahead of the famous Spitfire fighter.

But although it is said that the jet plane soon will be in full production, it is recognized it may be some time before it could become a decisive war weapon.

Dramatic Stories

Newspapers here today are full of dramatic stories about young men—laboratory specialists, technicians, and test pilots—who by hard work and daring have turned the jet-propelled planes from a drawing-board idea into a practical machine.

There is much pride here in what is called a British inven-

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Allied specialist troops reported in landing on Adriatic shores of Yugoslavia.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

German forces failed to hold the Russians heading across the old Polish line, and General Vatutin's army was reported to have driven 10 miles into Polish territory. To the south of the salient, the Red Army pushed on 25 miles toward the Rumanian border.

The remarkable rapidity of the Russian gains continues to keep alive the question of opening a new front. A roundabout report, via Zagreb and Sweden, that several crack Allied divisions had landed at various points in Yugoslavia and were engaged with German troops aroused some excitement. It was followed by another roundabout report, also through Sweden, that Allied specialist troops had landed at strategic points in Yugoslavia. Both reports lack confirmation. Denials have come from Allied Headquarters in North Africa, with which the Yugoslav irregulars are co-operating. Other equally unconfirmed reports had referred to the assembling of Allied forces of the First and Seventh Armies at Bari in Italy.

What is known is that technical assistance and technical specialists have constantly been going to the Tito forces in Yugoslavia and that British and Greek liaison officers are permanently with the guerrillas. Moreover, Allied air and naval forces are operating with the Yugoslavs. The main body of the Tito forces at the moment appears to be not on the coast, but near the Bosnian city of Banja Luka, more than 100 miles in the interior, which they have just made an unsuccessful attempt to capture from the Germans.

In Italy, the Fifth Army continues its stiff fighting in the hills around San Vittore, with its air support mostly grounded because of the weather. In San Vittore itself, a house-to-house battle with desperately resisting Nazis and a hot exchange of hand grenades slowed up the Allies, who, however, captured the 3,500-foot Monte Maio, five miles northwest of Venafro.

Similarly hard fighting appears to be occupying the American forces landing at Cape Gloucester on New Britain, which are slowly pushing their way eastward toward Borgen Bay. More rapid has been the progress of those landing at Saidor on New Guinea, who have isolated the Japanese at a point about 50 miles from Madang, main enemy base on the island.

While no major air raid was recorded from Britain today, RAF Mosquitoes continued their depredations against Western Germany last night and American medium Marauders followed with attacks against Northern France.

Yugoslavia:

Allies Reported Landing Troops

Roundabout reports reached Stockholm on Jan. 7 that Allied specialist troops had landed at several strategic points on the coast of Yugoslavia.

Meanwhile, dispatches from Allied headquarters in North Africa called "completely erroneous", a report that "crack Allied divisions" had landed in Yugoslavia. This account was carried by Reuters, quoting the Stockholms-Tidningen, which in turn was said to have credited its information to reports from Zagreb, capital of puppet Croatia. A qualified but unofficial source in London said the report "probably was planted by the Germans as a feeler."

The story that Allied specialists had reached Yugoslavia also was roundabout, reaching Stockholm from Zagreb by way of Budapest, Hungary, and likewise must be considered with reservations.

These reports gave no indica-

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Lasting Peace Challenge to Business

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velopment of a sound and free world can come best in the future through a world-wide acceptance of the type of economy which we have built in this nation. This, however, cannot develop unless all American business is alert to its self-interest as well as to its global responsibilities in the duties following the war," said Mr. McClintock.

Turning to radio expansion of radio facilities, he pointed out that "if used wisely by business, they can have a strong effect upon perpetuation of world peace. American radio has, if projected on a global basis through mechanical facilities already available and in accordance with sound principles of free enterprise, a dominant part in building the fabric of commercial good-will throughout the world.

"This can be accomplished only by a perpetuation of the principle of competition in the radio industry beyond our own borders and the avoidance of monopoly cartels and the domination of international radio facilities for nationalistic propaganda purposes," said Mr. McClintock.

"If this great power for peace is to be made effective, however, it requires the intelligent and strong support of American business. Business interests must make it possible for us to carry the same type of brilliant and interesting programming to all parts of the world which has made it possible for us to carry to our own people.

"Business," he said, "should be given the opportunity to build an economic community of interest among the peoples of the world which will bring to the entire globe something of that peace, security and prosperity which we enjoy in our own peaceful communities at home."

New Products

Taking up the problem of new postwar products already blueprinted, Mr. Robbins said that if such products were placed in 1944 test markets "bugs" could be discovered and the shift-over to peacetime production speeded up with less upsetting of employment conditions.

Mr. Robbins added that "prices and cost of living are going to come down after the ending of wartime conditions."

Admitting that "if price ceilings were abolished today there would be price increases," Mr. Robbins said that "soon after there is a fairly free flow of raw materials and most wartime restrictions can be lifted, prices and cost of living will begin to trend downward."

In American competitive business, he said, "a basic aim is to get large volume, and this is done by a combination of increasing efficiency, improving quality, and lowering prices.

"Businessmen generally know that they limit their sales if they try to get a high price and a high profit margin on each item they sell. They can make more money in the long run if they price goods moderately enough to get a great increase in sales, thereby permitting economies of large-scale production. Under this method, plus the factor of improving quality, the public gets more and better goods for less money.

"There will be neither a marked inflation nor deflation after the settling down from wartime conditions. There will be powerful forces pulling both ways at once, therefore tending to offset each other," said Mr. Robbins.

A large volume of advertising in the postwar era and many jobs for salesmen were forecast by Mr. Robbins. He urged business leaders to prepare for a great shift from a seller's market to a buyer's market.

Well over 600 sales executives and business leaders attended todays opening sessions of the Conference, held in co-operation with civic, advertising and business organizations throughout New England, for general discussion of postwar sales planning.

Robert P. Tibolt, Vice-President of the New England Coke Co., chairman of the Conference, addressed the morning session as did Glenn Griswold, publisher of the newsletter "Planning" of New York; Donald M. Hobart, manager of research of the Curtis Publishing Co. of Philadelphia, and Arthur C. Nielsen, President of the Chicago company of that name.

Efficiency in Marketing Urged

Warning against "de-emphasis on marketing," Arthur C. Neilsen, President of the Chicago business house bearing his name, told the Conference today to "guard against waste and inefficiency in marketing if we are to make our full contribution to victory and to the better days to follow."

War economy and its accompanying higher incomes for many consumers is an aid to the major advertised brands declared Mr. Nielsen. It is helping them to step a notch or two up the quality scale, he said. But, he warned management, "each industry is affected by individual factors of supply and demand" under the stress of war economy, necessitating continued information on production, trade stocks and consumer sales to come out of the war with the "share of the market you possessed on the day of Pearl Harbor."

Produce and package changes are becoming increasingly numerous as shortages grow more acute, he said. With return of a free economy manufacturers must decide whether to return to the old-type product and package or continue with the new. Necessity for streamlining production has led many manufacturers to discontinue certain package sizes, reducing retailers' stock needs. There has been a general shift to large packages, he said.

Higher income has not benefited all manufacturers, Mr. Nielsen pointed out. "Some lines have suffered because housewives are busier or because they have the money to buy more convenient, if more expensive, substitute commodities. Home-baking ingredients versus commercial bakery products are clearly in point."

Postwar Plans Announced

Automobile accessory companies plan to make food dehydrators and home appliances after the war ends; tire and rubber companies plan to produce portable housing units; while airplane companies want to make sinks and refrigerators.

These and several similarly startling changes are indicated for postwar industry by an unusual nation-wide survey by the Curtis Publishing Company of Philadelphia, and made public today for the first time by Donald M. Hobart, Manager of Research for that Company, in an address before the 5th New England Sales Management Conference in Boston.

The survey showed, he said, that 58 per cent of 350 large plants producing durable goods plan to make new products after the war; 18 per cent plan to get out of their pre-war fields. Radio companies want to produce household equipment; paper companies to produce plastics; and a textile company intends to make machinery, Mr. Hobart said.

Of the total, 36 per cent said they could reconvert to peace production within a few days; 20 per cent additional said that they could shift over in three months; while 14 per cent estimated that it would take from four to six months for them to return to civilian production. Sixty per cent of the total already have company organizations set up charged with the responsibilities for postwar planning, Mr. Hobart added.

Maine Releases Boys to Bay State

ELLSWORTH, Maine, Jan. 7 (AP) —Four Boston boys who, Sheriff Norman Dyer said, spent money lavishly on firearms and clothing and displayed $100 bills, were released today "under legal process to Massachusetts authorities without hearing."

Officials investigating the theft of $8,000 in cash and jewelry from the Boston home of the grandmother of one of the quartet, said that about $2,500 in cash had been recovered and that they were told the jewelry had been cached in Massachusetts.

The Sheriff said one of the boys, who ranged from 14 to 16 years of age, admitted that he took more than $3,000 belonging to his grandmother and jewelry valued at approximately $5,000 belonging to members of his family.

State College Plans Postwar Courses To Help Disabled Soldiers Make Living

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., Jan. 7—Training returned disabled soldiers to make a living was declared to be the primary purpose of postwar education now under consideration by the Postwar Committee of Massachusetts State College.

A report issued today by the Postwar Committee, which was inaugurated by President Hugh P. Baker of the College, and is headed by Dr. Theodore C. Caldwell of the history department, said that the Committee had been considering the problems of educational adjustment for both disabled and non-disabled soldiers who will want to continue their education at the State College.

"Some of these men and women may present no special problem," Dr. Caldwell said. "However, the greater the period of military service the longer the gap between leaving school or college and the resumption of formal education, the more likely is the need for treatment different from that given to normal, peacetime students," he added.

After emhpasizing that the primary purpose of such education would be training men to make a living, Dr. Caldwell said that various courses in the Stockbridge School of Agriculture at the State College would fit admirably the needs of many of these men.

"Investigation is continuing as to whether additional courses might be added to the Stockbridge school program with the needs of disabled soldiers in mind," Dr. Caldwell said.

Massachusetts State College offers courses in agriculture, animal husbandry, pomology, poultry husbandry, dairy industry, floriculture, olerculture, landscape architecture and food technology, in its four-year program, he said. These are only a few of the courses which might interest the special needs of disabled veterans, Dr. Caldwell said.

New Bedford C.I.O. Backs Fishers On Break in Strike

The new independent union of New Bedford fishermen who want to resume fishing at once rather than prolong the seven-week strike will have the co-operation of the New Bedford Central Labor Union, it was reported today.

Twenty boats are ready to go out the minute the weather allows, it was stated, and more will go out later.

The Central Labor Union is the federation of A. F. of L. unions in New Bedford. It is headed by S. P. Jason, business agent of the New Bedford teamsters' union and a Vice-President of the State Federation of Labor.

While the teamsters' union is helping the new independent, it has not given it a temporary charter.

The independent, which is called the Greater New Bedford Independent Fishermen's Association, plans to remain independent until the New Bedford branch of the Atlantic Fishermen's Union, breaks away from present control by the Boston union headquarters.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

They Look Forward to Big Postwar Sales

Businessmen Urged to Get Into Politics

"Give me 10, 15, or 25,000 good sales managers and two or three million good salesmen; take the U. S. Government out of business and give business a chance; give the salesmen of America a chance to make a lot of money and we won't need to worry about postwar problems."

Thus spoke Homer E. Capehart, President of the Packard Manufacturing Company of Indianapolis, known as the "dad" of the electric automatic phonograph, in an interview at Hotel Statler today.

In Boston to address the fifth New England Sales Management Conference, the Indiana farmer-politician urged all businessmen "to get into politics." There are 150 agencies working on postwar plans," but the best-laid plans go for naught unless we know what the Government in Washington is going to do after the war."

Mr. Capehart entertained Governor Saltonstall on the latter's recent trip to Indiana. He also entertained many thousands at his farm in the fall of 1938.

The first thing to consider for postwar planning, he said, is to make sure that we elect a man for the White House next November who will not stifle business, particularly small business which is the backbone of our economic setup.

Too many persons think prosperity makes jobs, but the truth is jobs make prosperity he said.

The biggest postwar problem is to provide jobs for all in private enterprise, because workers are the consumers of what industry makes and they cannot buy unless working at good wages.

Asked about the presidential possibilities next fall, Mr. Capehart said: "Any good Republican can beat Roosevelt irrespective of whether the war has ended." Asked what would happen if President Roosevelt should be re-elected, he said: "The New Deal, prior to the war, failed to give employment to people in private industry. For what reason do we have to believe, if the New Deal is re-elected, that it would be any more successful?"

If the philosophy of the government does not change we will be forced into some sort of national socialism, as the present philosophy is not conducive to promote jobs in private industry, Mr. Capehart said.

An advocate of high wages, Mr. Capehart urged that "Congress analyze all laws now on the books to see if each one of them contains anything to encourage a fellow to get a job in private industry."

"Men and women—ideas—make business, not brick and mortar," he pointed out.

"We employ 1,100 workers at the Indianapolis factory and never had a strike nor any labor troubles. Employees get a 6 per cent bonus on their wages each month; can borrow $25 at a minute's notice without interest and pay it back at the rate of 10 per cent a week; have complete and full insurance of all kinds for employees and their families," he said.

By a Staff Photographer

Sales Management Conference at Statler in Boston

Among those participating in the fifth New England Sales Management Conference and the twenty-second annual Sales Rally and luncheon at Hotel Statler today and tomorrow are: Upper, left to right: Homer E. Capehart, President, Packard Manufacturing Company, Indianapolis, who speaks this afternoon; Harris S. Bigelow, partner, Sales Analysis Institute, New York, who speaks at tomorrow's luncheon; E. C. Johnson, President H. A. Johnson Company and Treasurer of New England Council, who presides at tomorrow's luncheon, and Gilbert H. Hood, Jr., President of the Executives Club and Treasurer of H. P. Hood & Sons, who presides at this afternoon's meeting. Lower, left to right: Kinsey N. Merritt, general manager, Public Relations, Railway Express Agency, member of panel which tonight discusses effective sales planning in 1944; Robert P. Tibolt, Vice-President, New England Coke Company, a speaker this morning, and William M. Robbins, President, General Foods Sales Company, Inc., New York City, who spoke on distribution at today's luncheon.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair—Much Colder

Boston and Vicinity—Fair and much colder with the lowest temperature near 10 degrees in downtown Boston and near five above in the interior suburbs. Saturday fair and very cold. Diminishing winds tonight. Moderate winds Saturday.

Southwestern Maine—Snow on southeast coast ending early this evening. Fair and much colder with a cold wave tonight. Saturday fair and very cold. Diminishing winds.

New Hampshire and Vermont—Fair and much colder with cold wave. Saturday fair and very cold.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island—Fair and much colder tonight. Saturday fair and very cold. Diminishing winds tonight.

Eastport to Block Island—Small craft warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 10:24 p. m.; height 8.6 feet.
Saturday, 10:39 a. m.; height 10.1 feet.

Coal Deliveries Continue, Little Slowed by Snowstorm

Today's snow did not appreciably slow up normal deliveries of coal in Greater Boston, and while there were minor delays in some of the outlying districts, the State Fuel Conservator's office reported no instance of homes being cold for lack of fuel.

In some cases, retailers have not always been able to make deliveries of a ton at a time to meet consumers' demands, but up to this point, the Conservator's office reported, there has been no case of anyone going without coal because of not knowing where it could be obtained. Householders have been able to pick up small lots to tide them over until the dealer could catch up with deliveries, it was stated.

Meantime, the Office of Defense Transportation announced today that Massachusetts coal dealers will save more than 650,000 truck miles and about 43,000 man hours a year under approved four joint-action plans for co-operative retail deliveries of solid fuels by motor truck.

The plans were submitted and approved in conformity with the ODT's national program for the conservation of vehicles, tires, gasoline, repair parts, and manpower.

The mileage saving is estimated at 10 per cent under normal yearly deliveries. General provisions include agreement by participating dealers that, except in emergencies, only fully loaded trucks will be operated; that advance notice will be required from purchasers; that no orders will be accepted for delivery at a specified time; that definite arrangements must be made to assure delivery; that dealers will interchange manpower, vehicles and yard equipment, exchange deliveries and sponsor an educational program.

The areas covered by the plans and the annual mileage savings are Boston, 269,503 truck miles; Lowell, Lawrence and Haverhill, 256,307 truck miles; Lynn, 73,747 truck miles, and Brockton, 50,503 truck miles.

Deer Ambling Down Tremont Street May Be Bound for Sportsmen's Show

Bostonians may rub their eyes in wonder as they see a deer ambling down Tremont Street, one of these fine afternoons. In fact, probably they will be more startled than the deer, itself. For Star Messenger—who will visit the City shortly as a sort of greeter for the New England Sportsmen's Show at the Boston Arena, Jan. 14 through 18—resides in a New York apartment and has no fear of traffic, crowds, or the bustle of a big city.

Star Messenger's owner, Miss Beth Pitt, former dancer and Ziegfeld star, customarily walks through Rockefeller Center and Central Park with the little fellow, unleashed. Children are its particular favorites, and Star Messenger loves to make new friends, and will be walking about at the Show bowing, saluting, and shaking hands with visitors.

Badminton will be another feature of the Show, and Joe Watters, Canadian and international champion, will be seen in action daily biffing the feathered pellet around. Mr. Watters will appear in company with his partner Walter Kuzmin and two other prominent players. New England badminton players will be able to pick up many worthwhile pointers by watching these two stars in action, and the Arena's 6,000 seats will make it possible to follow every bit of play.

Sheldon Fairbanks, Show Director, states that everything is now set for the opening of his 20th annual show, a week from today.

Number Cut to 190 In Airport Contest

Preliminary judging of contest essays from Boston school children on "The Development of Boston through Improved Airport Facilities" has brought the number down to 190, it was announced today by Assistant Superintendent Dennis C. Haley.

This number will now be reduced to six, or two prize-winning papers each from grades 7-8, 9-10, and 11-12.

The Committee judging the contest includes: Nina M. Doanan of the Michelangelo School; Constance R. Dowd of Hyde Park High School; Thomas C. Heffernan of the Bureau of Child Accounting; Mary M. Mallard of Girls High School; William H. Marnell of Public Latin School; and John H. Treanor of Washington Irving School.

$1,000-a-Plate Dinner Is Good Start to War Loan

A $1,000-a-plate dinner dedicated to the "Unconquerable" nations of Europe tomorrow night at the Copley-Plaza Hotel launches a week's series of programs that are themselves a local prelude to the Fourth War Loan which begins on Jan. 18.

Background of the name of the dinner, which is sponsored by Jordan Marsh Company, are the poems of Joseph Auslander to "The Unconquerables" which were recently published in the Saturday Evening Post. The subsequent events are to be held in the auditorium on the Fifth Floor Annex of Jordan Marsh Company.

The Auslander poems honor the peoples of Greece, Czechoslovakia, the Netherlands, Poland, Norway, France, Belgium Yugoslavia, Luxembourg, and Denmark. Local consular and diplomatic representatives of these various nations, political and civic figures, and officers from the armed forces, are to attend the dinner at the Copley-Plaza.

Special guests will be Maj. Allen V. Martini, and the entire crew of the "Rangoon Ramblers," airmen who fought with Gen. Claire Chennault in China.

Rear Admiral Dewitt Ramsay is the scheduled chief speaker and former Governor Channing Cox will serve as toastmaster. Music will be furnished by a national network radio program whose orchestra will be radiocast from the Copley-Plaza ballroom from 9:30 to 10 p. m. to the Blue Network over Station WHDH, Boston.

Exceptional door prizes, including a mink coat, a Persian lamb coat, a chest of silver, a Hattie Carnegie suit, and an Oriental rug, are to be awarded during the course of the dinner.

More than 125 policemen have already been assigned for duty, it was also learned, with the Jordan Marsh Company parade Monday in connection with the Fourth War Loan. Edward W. Fallon, Superintendent of Police, made the assignments yesterday.

The parade, in which approximately 2,500 persons will march, is scheduled to form at Charles and Beacon Streets between 10 and 10:30 a. m. It will proceed up Beacon Street to the State House for review by Governor Saltonsall, thence to School Street for review by Mayor Tobin. The procession will then move down Washington Street to Summer where formal exercises will be held in front of Jordan Marsh's store between Summer and Avon Streets.

Housing Expert Shows Need To Map Postwar Plans Now

Calling for broad, well-coordinated planning activities immediately by Federal, State, and local officials to offset the impact of postwar problems, John M. Dobbs, Regional Representative of the National Housing Agency, spoke at the Boston Public Library last night. He said that certain phases of planning had been neglected in the prewar days, and that valuable lessons had been learned during the war period.

Pointing out that planning and housing have the same goal actually, the NHA officials declared that it is unfortunate, at a time when exhaustive studies and extensive planning should be taking place, that so few facilities exist for them, and that the very word "planning" seems to have come into disrepute.

Mr. Dobbs referred particularly to those communities with established planning boards or commissions, which are unable, due to entirely inadequate funds and personnel, to meet the urgent need for postwar planning.

"War housing programming and construction could not be done with the same careful planning considerations it would have received under more leisurely peacetime conditions," Mr. Dobbs disclosed. "In spite of this, however, the NHA has worked closely with the communities involved and has attempted at all times to see that war housing projects were related to the general pattern of the community and, in the case of permanent projects, that they have a continuing function in the locality.

"Housing that will be built after the war will be the subject of planning measures far superior to those instituted during wartime, and it will have the benefit of the many lessons learned during the prewar period as well as the war years.

"We must realize particularly that postwar planning cannot be limited merely to the physical life of the community. The dollar volume of new construction isn't the whole story. The real goal of municipal planning is to bring more order, health, convenience, and security into community life. Planning officials and technicians will have to look beyond super highways and helicopter airports on the one hand and mere zoning ordinances on the other hand if they are to accomplish this.

"Local housing authorities, local housing interests of all kinds, and city planners must begin to prepare now for their role in the postwar period, and they must realize the necessity of co-operating more closely than they have in the past in order to help make our communities better places to live."

Children Hail First Sledding

Many a sled will come out of retirement after school this afternoon, probably, as Greater Boston youngsters make the most of the season's first real snow. Although the snow storm ended this morning, the Boston Weather Bureau indicates that the blanket already on the ground will stay through today and tomorrow, with temperatures falling to 15 degrees in Boston and in near-by suburbs tonight, and fair, cold weather continuing through Saturday.

In a few communities, which sounded the no-school signal early this morning when it looked as though the storm might continue, with heavier snowfall, children laid aside the skates that have had such good use during the past several weeks, and got out their sleds this morning.

Some sections of Maine and New Hampshire reported that more than a foot of new snow had fallen. Ski resorts looked forward to a busy week-end, although New Hampshire State Police issued a warning that driving conditions in many sections of that State were very poor this morning and that traffic in the Franconia Notch area of the White Mountains had been practically halted.

In Boston 175 plows went into action today, according to George G. Hyland, Public Works Commissioner. Six hundred men were employed in plowing, snow removal downtown, and sanding. A fleet of 30 trucks was hauling snow away from downtown streets this morning.

Simplified Lists Of Ceiling Prices In Effect Monday

New simplified ceiling price lists of staple food commodities, to replace those now in effect in Massachusetts, were announced last night by the State OPA office. The new price lists will go into effect on Monday, Jan. 10.

Instead of 10 lists as formerly, three lists of dollars-and-cents market basket prices have been developed to cover the State. The new lists vary only slightly from the old lists, but a number of new brands, packed in 1943, have been added, and a few formerly scheduled items have been dropped.

Added to the lists have been canned baked beans; eight-ounce and three-ounce packaged cheese; eight-ounce breakfast cocoa; one-pound packaged graham and soda crackers; 20-ounce packaged pancake and buckwheat flours; one-pound oleomargarine; canned pineapple juice; poultry; canned and condensed soups; four-ounce packaged tea; eight and 16-count tea bags.

Removed from the new lists have been canned codfish; canned lobster; honey; molasses; orange juice; blended orange and grapefruit juices; sardines; shrimp; pure maple syrup.

Gas Status Restored

The West Lynn works of the General Electric Company today had its name restored to the Office of Price Administration's designated list of war plants which are eligible to have their employees certified for full gasoline rations, according to announcement by Lawrence J. Bresnahan, State OPA Director. This plant was removed from the list on Dec. 8. Since then, steps have been taken to assure the fulfillment of a satisfactory ride-sharing program. Local rationing boards in Massachusetts, as well as plant officials, were notified of the action today, which will automatically entitle employees to their full gasoline rations if other requirements of the regulations are met.

Collection of Clothes Is 45,020 Pounds

When snow stopped falling during the early morning, Boston's house-to-house collection of old clothes went on today as scheduled in Wards 15 to 22. Public Works Commissioner George G. Hyland thinks it necessary, a clean-up collection will be made tomorrow.

Wednesday's collections in Wards 1 to 14 yielded 21,080 pounds of clothing and rags, and the few collections made Thursday from door to door brought in another 2,935 pounds, Commissioner Hyland's office reports. In addition, the school children collected and turned over to the city 21,005 pounds, bringing the total as of this morning 45,020 pounds.

Events Around Greater Boston

Friday

Ludlow Griscom will speak on "Bird Distribution. Its Causes and Factors. Faunal Areas in Tropical and North America" in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library at 8 p. m. Open to the public.

Saturday

Mrs. Tanner will speak on "Period Rooms" at 11 a. m. in the Museum of Fine Arts and at 2 p. m. Mrs. Sayward will speak on "Legends of Sainia." Both are free to the public.

The regular free week-end movies at the New England Museum of Natural History will include pictures of "Niagara, the Glorious," "Where Winter Sport is King," and "The Mysteries of Snow." These are shown at 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. "The Story About Ping" will be told at the Children's Museum, Jamaica Plain at 3:30 p. m. Open to all children.

Dorothy MacNeill, soprano, and Reginald Boardman, pianist, will give a recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Under the auspices of l'Alliance Francaise, groupe de Boston, Cambridge, Mme. Claude Rylan will lecture in French on "Tragedies Yougo-slaves." At the Hotel Copley-Plaza, at 3:30 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 6

Radio Timetable: Page 5

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street Boston, Massachusetts

Soldier Vote May Change Legislatures' 'Off Year'

By Grace Miller
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 7—With only eight states holding regular legislative sessions this year, you might wonder what the other 40 are going to do to take care of new laws that may be needed because of the war—postwar planning that demands state action, for instance, and, right now, the soldier vote. Will there be, perhaps, 40 special sessions?

Six states have already called special sessions to act on the soldier vote issue, the Council of State Governments says, and others doubtless will. But legislatures, it seems, are unpredictable. To say how many will call special sessions, or when, smilingly answers Frank Bane, Director of the Council, is like trying to tell on just what day the war will end, or when the next star is going to fall.

Legislation Helped

However, absentee voting laws, as they stand now in the various states, points out Mr. Bane, were never made to provide a voting opportunity for people living in the four corners of the globe, as our soldiers are doing now. And if Congress passes the soldier vote bill, the states will have to do something to recarpenter their absentee voting laws accordingly.

Aside from special sessions in "off years" of the legislature, interim committees do much to help along needed legislation. Such "between sessions" committees pass no laws, but they study matters leading up to new laws and make things easier for the legislatures when they do next convene.

Now, for instance, interim committees set up by the 40 state legislatures meeting last year are studying such matters as postwar planning, interstate co-operation, juvenile delinquency, future highway projects, aviation, and public welfare, the Council of State Governments notes.

Illinois, New Hampshire, and Ohio are taking special thought for the small businessman. In Illinois a special commission has been named to study causes of the serious plight of small businesses, and how to prevent their going out of business. In New Hampshire a special committee is looking into possible federal relief for the business or recreational property rendered inoperative by the war. And Ohio has set up a small-business commission.

"The war has made legislatures conscious of the need for committees to deal with unusual problems arising from it," the Public Administration Clearing House here says. Matters being studied by such committees in some of the states are:

New York—Use of state prisoners in war service;

Rhode Island—Bonuses for war veterans;

Texas—"Black market" in meat;

Wisconsin — Rehabilitation of returning servicemen;

Massachusetts—Food and fuel, their production, rationing, transportation and distribution;

Special Sessions if Needed

California — Japanese resettlement.

And as for special legislative sessions, they'll be called if needed, says Mr. Bane. Last year, for instance, the Governor of Virginia called a special session to balance up the State's budget. Virginia had an $18,000,000 debt, and an $18,000,000 surplus. It wanted to pass a law, and did, permitting the State to pay off the debt with the surplus.

Special sessions called so far on the soldier vote issue are those of: Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, and West Virginia.

States holding regular sessions this year are: Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Virginia.

Recessed meetings of the New Jersey and Wisconsin legislatures will reconvene on Jan. 12 and 13, respectively.

Utility Must Hire Negro Employees

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7 (AP)—The Philadelphia Transportation Company must comply with a directive of the Fair Employment Practices Committee to employ Negroes as motormen, conductors and bus drivers or be cited to President Roosevelt for "summary action."

The ultimatum was issued Jan. 5 by Malcolm Ross, Chairman of the FEPC, following receipt of a letter from P. T. C., which declared the company would not upgrade Negroes "unless and until the validity of your Committee's directives, now challenged, shall be firmly established."

In the letter, Ralph T. Senter, President of the P. T. C., said that since the independent employees union of the company is opposed to the order, the company cannot, under the terms of the union contract change its existing employment practices.

Mr. Ross flatly rejected Mr. Senter's contention, and declared it was up to the company to comply, not the union. "There will be plenty of time to deal with the union's threat to strike after P. T. C. begins hiring and upgrading Negroes into jobs now barred to them," he said.

Negro Teachers

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 7 (AP)—Little Rock Negro school leaders Jan. 6 planned to appeal a U. S. District Court decision which held that the Little Rock School Board is not required to pay Negro school teachers the same salaries as white instructors of equal training and experience.

Without ruling on the constitutional question of race discrimination, U. S. District Judge T. C. Trimble on Jan. 5 dismissed the suit brought by Susie Morris, Little Rock Negro high school teacher, holding that the school board had discretionary powers in setting salaries of teachers in the Little Rock system.

Judge Trimble said the constitutional issue raised in the action "is not deemed essential to a final disposition of the case."

Thurgood Marshal, New York City attorney, contended that all salaries should be fixed upon the basis of training and experience.

Oh Boy!

Associated Press

First Winter Snow Mighty Tasty

Celebrating the first big snowfall of the winter in Springfield, Ill., Johnny Temple, 3 (left), and his playmate Sylvia Knott, 2, find out that freshly fallen snowflakes are a keen adventure.

Senators Urge 'Pork Holiday' Of Two Weeks

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP) — Congressional demands for a two-week suspension of pork rationing to relieve hog-glutted livestock markets were underscored today by a threat from Middle Western Senators to force that step by legislation, if it becomes necessary.

On the other hand, War Food Administration officials say that reduction of pork ration point values is aggravating the butter shortage since ration stamps are interchangeable between meats and butter and some consumers are using points formerly spent for pork to buy butter.

Although they are still seeking to remedy the pork surplus situation, government food officials have refused to order a pork rationing holiday on the ground that it would result in maldistribution of available supplies and might lead to a shortage later.

Congressional demands have been renewed with Senators Clyde M. Reed (R) of Kansas, Kenneth S. Wherry (R) of Nebraska, Edwin C. Johnson (D) of Colorado, and John Thomas (R) of Idaho, leading the move for a rationing recess. Asserting that if relief isn't forthcoming from the Office of Price Administration and the WFA next week, he would introduce legislation to force pork off the ration list temporarily, Senator Reed said some Middle Western livestock markets have clamped embargoes on hogs because packing house storage facilities are now overburdened.

Railroads Normal; Army Eases Grip

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP) — The War Department said Jan. 5 that reports received from all parts of the United States show railroad operations were normal on all lines during the first full week of Army control, Dec. 28 through Jan. 3.

Because management and workers remained on the job and co-operated in the movement of passenger and freight traffic, the War Department reduced by more than one-half the number of Army officers originally assigned to the various lines as War Department representatives. Originally, 672 officers were assigned to the railroads.

Credit for the smooth operation of the railroads goes to the carriers and their employees and not to the Army, the War Department asserted.

"The same people are continuing to do the same job in the same splendid manner they have since the war began," it said.

Judge-Selection Change Backed 2 Months Ago

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP)—The Grand Jury which investigated the circumstances surrounding the nomination of Supreme Court Justice Thomas A. Aurelio disclosed Jan. 5 that on Nov. 8 it recommended to Governor Dewey that the present method of selecting judges be changed.

The Jury outlined the methods used in other states, including election of judges by the Legislature, or by appointment of the Governor, but made no specific recommendation.

The September Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions investigated the Aurelio case after Manhattan District Attorney Frank S. Hogan charged that Frank Costello, self-described slot machine operator, was influential in bringing about the nomination of Aurelio by political leaders. Aurelio was elected in November and took office a few days ago.

Speakers of South and West Tell How Democrats Can Win

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 6—The Democratic Party will win the next presidential election only "as a liberal party with a liberal candidate" and if it fearlessly takes responsibility for "those hard, unpopular measures which are necessary to win this war," according to Democratic spokesmen of the South and Pacific Coast who met on the platform of New York's Town Hall last night to discuss the question, "How Can the Democrats win in 1944?"

Gov. J. M. Broughton, of North Carolina, spoken of as a vice-presidential candidate this year, and Representative Jerry Voorhis, of California, were the speakers.

The handling of foreign affairs by the present administration has justified the confidence and hopes of the people, who "will be slow to take these all-important and destiny-freighted responsibilities out of the hands of a party that has demonstrated such notable capacity," Governor Broughton declared.

However, he added, "It cannot be denied that the Democratic Party has lost ground on domestic issues." He asserted his belief, nevertheless, that the Party could, and should, improve its position in this field.

Among the various points he enumerated as mainly responsible for the manifest loss of strength on domestic issues, he placed federal encroachment upon the rights of states and attempts of the national administration to interfere in matters of purely state concern.

In addition, he saw the extinction of free enterprise, too much bureaucratic regulation, the substantial loss of farmer support, the apprehension of the public over what they consider "non-essential public spending," and the threat of postwar unemployment as questions which must be fairly faced and fearlessly handled.

The threat of postwar unemployment, Governor Broughton said, is postwar problem No. 1, and the Democratic Party will have to give assurance that the program they propose is not based on charity or relief.

Mr. Voorhis emphasized the necessity of the Democratic Party fearlessly taking responsibility for those measures which, though unpopular, are necessary to win the war. Among these he included a tax bill which would meet the nation's needs and curb inflation at its source.

"If the Democratic Party shall deserve to win in 1944," he declared, "it must work to bind together all people, whatever their nationality, race, color or creed, who are devoted to the cause of human liberty and to the economic and political advancement of the common people of the world."

Recipient of Gimbel Award Is Praised for Her Modesty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7—"For so much, done so modestly" Blanche Wolf Kohn (Mrs. Isidore Kohn) this week received the 12th annual Gimbel Philadelphia Awards of $1,000 and an alluminated citation.

"The woman who will receive the Award today still thinks that she has done nothing," said Ellis A. Gimbel, chairman of the Board of Directors and Vice-President of Gimbel Bros., in making the presentation speech at a special luncheon in her honor. "No woman who is truly great ever thinks herself great—she is too busy giving more service to humanity."

The service for which Mrs. Kohn was cited includes support given to many great causes, especially the Settlement Music School, of which she is co-founder, and "Little House" which has bridged the gap for many orphan girls from life in foster homes to happy homes of their own.

Mrs. Kohn has served on two important committees of the Council of Social Agencies and been deeply interested in the Crime Prevention Association. She is Chairman of a branch office of the Civilian Defense Council and Associate Chairman of the Teams' Division of the United War Chest campaign. She is on the board of several charitable organizations.

Even as a young girl, according to Mr. Gimbel, she worked for one great cause or another and helped troubled individuals—doing it without wanting anybody to know it was she who helped. She always has been interested in aiding talented children to get a musical education. Even in her girlhood she taught music to poor children, a work that eventually grew into the Settlement Music School.

"She has done the drudgery part of big movements," Mr. Gimbel said. "She has rolled up her sleeves and tackled dusty files. She has done plenty of the actual volunteer soliciting for charity campaigns so that she knows what problems the teams now under her have to meet. She is far more eager to work than to get credit for work. When you dig into the records of great accomplishment, you find her standing 'back of the Front,' helping with head and heart and hand."

The last three recipients of the Gimbel Philadelphia Awards were Mrs. H. Rene Ruegg, Mrs. William Jackson Clothier, and Dr. Catharine Macfarlane. Among those who have received Gimbel National Awards are Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Miss Amelia Earhart.

Germans Pin Hopes On Atlantic Rampart

LONDON, Jan. 7 (AP)—The Berlin Radio, continuing its pep talks on Nazi preparations to beat off the expected Allied invasion, said today that the Atlantic rampart from the Pyrenees Mountains to Narvik in Northern Norway bristled with "7,700 heavy guns."

These heavy emplacements, the broadcast went on, are in addition to more than 3,000 heavy antitank guns and "millions of land mines" strewn along the coast southward from the North Sea.

A broadcast last night described a new type of heavy shore battery designed to shell both sea targets and bomber formations.

Return of Japanese Opposed in West

By Kimmis Hendrick
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA MARIA, Calif.—Farmers and businessmen of the fertile valleys opening onto the coast midway between Los Angeles and San Francisco find they are prospering without the evacuated Japanese colonies and are opposing return of most of them either during or after the war.

Economic rather than military or social reasons appear to underlie the opinion widely expressed in this area.

Those of Japanese stock, born in Japan or the United States, who leased, planted, worked, and harvested hundreds of acres back from the ocean and to the foot of the Coast Range around Guadalupe, Lompoc, and Santa Maria were not many in number, nor does anyone recall impressive evidence of subversive intent on the part of them. As farmers, their standards did directly challenge those of their American competitors. It is because of this, plainly, that their evacuation has been seen as beneficial to the region, and it is because of this that their return is resisted.

Made Economic Inroads

They did not rotate their crops, for instance, one farmer pointed out. By means of chemicals and tricks known chiefly to themselves, they got everything they could out of the soil, but scarcely to its benefit. The white farmers, following after, are restoring the fields by diversified farming.

They did not fit in with community purposes and plans. If the merchants of Santa Maria, Lompoc, or Guadalupe agreed to close early on Saturday nights, the Japanese storekeepers stayed open late anyway. Pretty soon they would be getting all the Saturday night business and even hiring white clerks.

Their living quarters sometimes were dirty. Outside, frequently enough, their shacks were kept attractive, flower-bordered, almost picturesque. Yet according to the American way of looking at things, the inside never measured up, and the number of persons who could live under a very tiny roof sometimes defied belief.

Coastal valley people tell you these things, and are willing to underscore them, yet they can recall, at the same time, long years of satisfactory business relations with many well established Japanese in the region. They admit without any hesitancy that, as field workers, their industry and efficiency can hardly be equaled.

One of the best-known farmers in Santa Maria, a man known in Washington and familiarized with national conditions by frequent cross-country business traveling, said it was his conviction that third generation Japanese—the youth that had grown up with his children—were thoroughly American in outlook and that were they to come back, they would fit into the community without endangering the standards of business practice and living this predominantly white area wishes to maintain.

He would not like to see the older Japanese allowed to return to acquire land through lease again in order to build up a virtual market monopoly—such as they formerly held, for instance—on all the green stuffs going to Los Angeles.

In Santa Maria, Guadalupe, Lompoc, to summarize, the people can be said to have learned that the produce-growing and flower-seed growing that made their area one of California's several lettuce-lined market-baskets and one of the country's outstanding sources of flower seeds—have learned that they can carry on by themselves and hew to American standards easily. In reality, quite possibly, their feeling against the return of the Japanese amounts far less to any bitter racial feeling than to a determination to guard their standards. By interpretation, this makes room for the Americanized Japanese.

The State Assembly Interim Committee on Japanese Problems has held hearings here, however, and with the same "slap the Jap" attitude it displayed in Los Angeles, evidently did nothing to lessen anti-Japanese prejudice. It seems to have called special attention to the squalor in which they lived as a major objection. Yet farmers hereabouts will say the Mexican field laborers have far lower standards and do very much poorer work. Incidentally, however, they have simultaneous praise for the Government's program of importing Mexican Nationals for farm labor and feel that although the Japs were harder working, the Mexicans have been a great wartime boon.

Chandler Wants U. S. To Keep Mandated Isles

By the Associated Press

Los Angeles

The United States should keep all mandated Pacific islands after the war, Senator Albert B. (Happy) Chandler (D) of Kentucky told the Democratic Luncheon Club yesterday.

"We are taking those islands now at the cost of many American lives," he said, "and it would be absolute cruelty to give them up after the war only to be forced to retake them . . . at another date."

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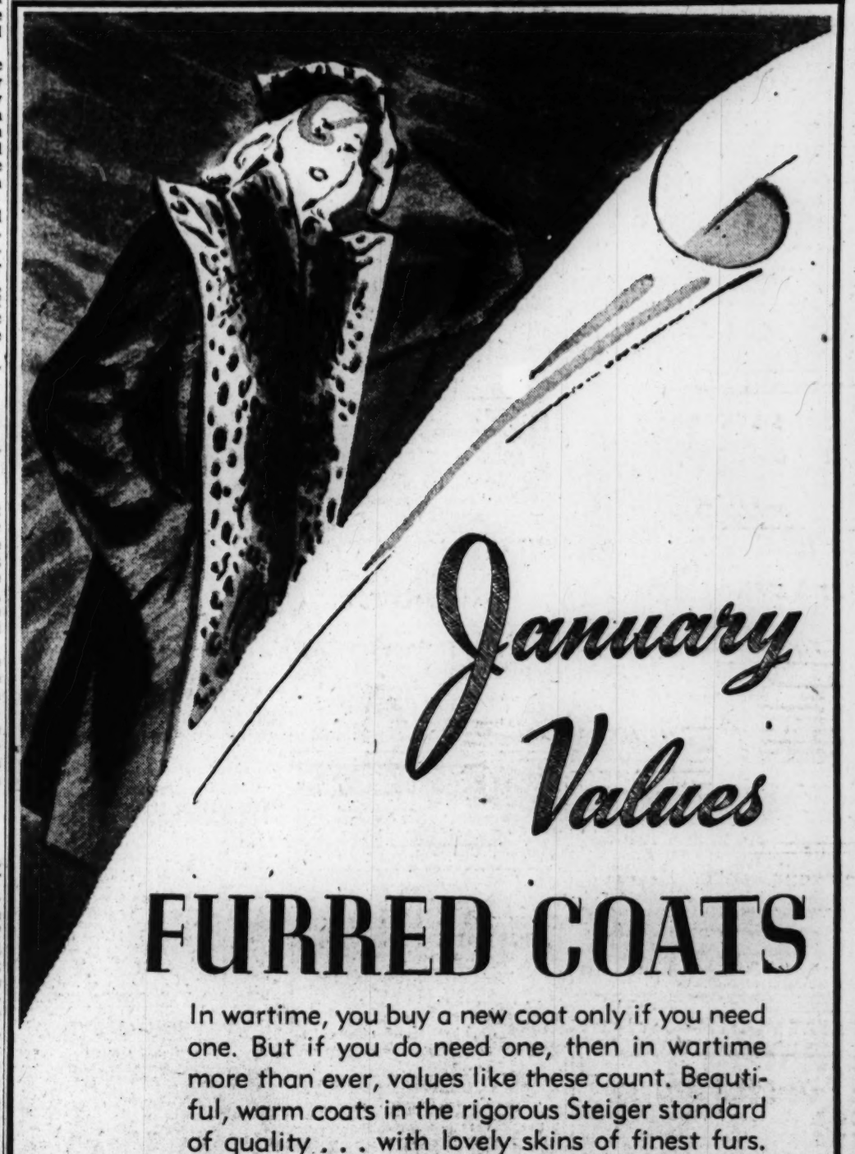

January Values
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New Films on Boston Screens—Stage and Music News

'Guadalcanal Diary' Makes Debut at the Metropolitan

Another tribute to the Marine Corps, depicting their heroic achievements in the Solomons from August to October, 1942, is provided by "Guadalcanal Diary," a Twentieth Century-Fox picture featuring Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan, and William Bendix, which arrived Thursday at the Metropolitan.

After a quiet beginning to show how the Marines landed without resistance on Guadalcanal, the film takes on a growing intensity with the increasing pressure brought upon them by the harassing tactics of the enemy. Starting in as cocky green fighters, the Marines become seasoned warriors after months of siege, broken only by sorties when reinforcements come and the Japanese can be driven out of the tree tops and caves. There is a great deal of sanguinary hand-to-hand fighting, and the Japanese reputation for atrocities is sustained. The producers have found many ways of introducing sensational incidents, and of emphasizing them by means of close-ups.

Lloyd Nolan plays a sergeant who understands men, and without coddling or abusing them turns them into fighters. Preston Foster as the corps chaplain makes a fine impression, too, because of his avoidance of any touch of mawkishness or priggishness. Like Mr. Nolan, Mr. Foster has the advantage of working with good lines. Mr. Bendix does everything possible with his part, that of a Brooklyn taxi driver, a characterization that is built up for the laughs.

The best humorous scene in the film shows the men gathered around a radio set in the jungle listening to a description of a Dodger-Cardinal game in St. Louis. The soldiers, eager to hear the final score, are cheated by static that ends only with the words, "And so, ladies and gentlemen, that is how the game ended."

All through the film incidents are played for laugh possibilities. This is undoubtedly good showmanship in a story that has many gruesome details. In the editing one could wish that implications that Japanese use trickery in warfare but that Americans never do, had been dropped, and that at least a dozen of the score of shots of a jittery boy soldier had been omitted, because this role loses its force through over-emphasis. Anthony Quinn, Richard Conte, Richard Jaechel, Minor Watson, Ralph Byrd, Lionel Stander, and Jack Luden, among many other good players, are in the cast.

The companion feature is "The Good Fellows," a comedy about the difficulties of a member of a fraternal order. Cecil Kellaway, Mabel Paige, Helen Walker, and James Brown are in the cast.

'Woman of the Town'

Harry Sherman's western, "The Woman of the Town," now at the Paramount and Fenway, tells the story of "Bat" Masterson and how he brought law and order to Dodge City. It is also concerned with Dora Hand, a dance hall girl, who divides her activities between frontier entertainment and deeds of charity.

Although the characters are said to be historically authentic, the manner in which the narrative is set forth bears an air of melodrama. There are horsemen scurrying across the screen, considerable gun play, tense encounters between the marshal and the disruptive elements, and a tragic conclusion to the romance of the marshal and the dance hall girl.

"Bat" Masterson, according to the film, had ambitions to be a newspaperman, but through force of circumstances he finds himself enrolled as marshal of turbulent Dodge City. The dance hall girl is early attracted to him but he does not respond to her at once. Arrayed against him is King Kennedy, wild young leader of a lawless band of cattlemen.

Kennedy falls in love with the dance hall girl, and for a time he and his men are kept in control by the new marshal. But the peace is broken when the girl goes to Kansas City to secure a newspaper job for Masterson, and Kennedy, misled by her absence and believing the stories told to him by a jealous chorus girl, thinks he has been betrayed.

For climax there is an attack on the town, led by Kennedy, in which the girl is killed. Brokenhearted, Masterson puts away his guns, fulfilling a last promise to the girl, and the conclusion finds him as a newspaperman looking back to his earlier years on the frontier.

Albert Dekker, who frequently has been seen on the screen as a villain, here is the romantic hero Masterson. He gives a straightforward and vigorous performance, better in the scenes of action than in the emotional moments. Claire Trevor as Dora Hand plays the role with emphasis on the romantic side. Barry Sullivan makes a dashing figure of King Kennedy. Henry Hull as the local editor, Porter Hall as the proprietor of the dance hall saloon, and Percy Kilbride as a frontier preacher are among the prominent members of the cast.

The other feature on the program, "Nearly Eighteen," is a yarn about a youngster with ambitions to get on the musical comedy stage in New York. Gale Storm and Bill Henry have the leading roles.

"The Sainted Sisters," a comedy by Elisa Bialk and Alden Nash, is to be produced by the Theater Guild.

Katherine Dunham

Who will give six performances with her group of Negro Dancers and Musicians at the Boston Opera House, beginning Jan. 17.

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Red Skelton and Margaret O'Brien

In "Thousands Cheer," continuing at the State and Orpheum

Alfredo Valente

Joseph Schildkraut

In "The Cherry Orchard," coming to the Wilbur Jan. 10.

Film on Wilson in Prospect

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Hollywood, Calif.

Twentieth Century-Fox has put its mammoth "Woodrow Wilson" before the cameras with 149 speaking parts, 96 of them historical characters. The name role will be played by a comparative newcomer to Hollywood, Alexander Knox.

The studio says the picture has been in process for more than two years. Darryl Zanuck, titular head of the studio, is reported to have tried to persuade the Army to produce the film; and the Army through Signal Corps headquarters in Washington, is alleged to have indicated that it was a political theme, not for the Army.

At any rate, even while Mr. Zanuck was attempting to sell the idea to the Army, he had one of the studio's best writers, Lamar Trotti, working on the screen play. Mr. Trotti was evidently successful; for the studio now considers the film one of its greatest undertakings—a production that will cost in the neighborhood of 3,000,000.

Mr. Trotti, for his part, traveled 27,000 miles and talked with everyone who might throw light on the subject, including Mrs. Edith Bolling Galt Wilson, Bernard Baruch, Ray Stannard Baker, and Josephus Daniels.

A film cutter, sent to Washington to run off movies of the period, returned with more than 30,000 feet of film showing Wilson in familiar scenes. This material has been largely ruled out of the production, however, for the film will be made in Technicolor and all the period film is in black and white. However, every effort will be made to seek verisimilitude, and famous scenes known to the public from newsreels and newspaper photo services will be studied minutely and imitated exactly.

So rich is the material, according to Mr. Trotti, that not a line of the spoken dialogue having to do with historical characters will be shaded or fictionalized. The action similarly is to be gathered from historical documents.

The casting is interesting. Charles Coburn will be "Professor Holmes," a composite from Princeton; Geraldine Fitzgerald plays Mrs. Galt; Mary Anderson will be Eleanor Wilson McAdoo; Thomas Mitchell is Tumulty; Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Senator Lodge, and Sidney Blackmer, Josephus Daniels. The director is Henry King.

There are already indications that some newspapers consider the film fourth-term propaganda. If this is so, the release date is about right—that is, mid-July. However, the studio contends that it is merely making a picture; and this would seem to be borne out by the fact that Wendell Willkie is one of the studio's directors.

Background shots are being gathered in and about Washington, Princeton, and New York, with four or five camera crews sent out for this purpose.

Since a good deal will be made of the fight in the Senate against the League of Nations, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., came out to have a look at the script, and it is understood that some changes were made on his account. But generally the studio feels that historical action can be filmed without regard to the families concerned, so long as the film sticks to fact.

The period of the action will be 1909 to 1920. The film will show Wilson as a Princeton professor and president of the college, as Governor of New Jersey for his two-year term, and as President of the United States.

This is certainly breaking new ground for a film, and it should be interesting to see what opposition it encounters.

The studio's reason for making it?

"It is time," says Mr. Zanuck, "for the movies to escape from escapism."

New Musical for Boston

A new musical comedy, "Allah Be Praised," is reported for the fortnight starting March 20 in Boston. Shirley Ross will be a featured member of the cast. Don Walker and Baldwin Bergersen are writing the songs. The book and lyrics by George Marion, Jr., are set to deal with a period ten years after the present war. Alfred Bloomingdale is the producer. The Boston engagement will be preceded by a visit to Philadelphia.

Huberman in Youth Concert

Bronislaw Huberman, violinist, is announced as assisting artist at the second Youth Concert given under the auspices of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Wheeler Beckett conducting, on the afternoon of Wednesday, Jan. 12. Mr. Huberman takes part as soloist in a presentation of the Tchaikovsky Violin Concerto. Straight orchestral works to be played by the Boston Symphony men are Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" music, Wagner's Forest Murmurs from "Siegfried," and Strauss's "Vienna Woods" Waltzes.

Boston String Quartet

The George W. Brown Hall of the New England Conservatory of Music is chosen as auditorium for the concerts of the Boston String Quartet (Messrs. Keller, Krips, Fourel, and Zighera), the dates being the Sunday evenings of Jan. 16, Feb. 20, and March 26. The hour is 8:30. Announced for performance at the first concert are the Haydn Quartet in G major, op. 54, No. 1; the Martinů Quartet No. 2; the Brahms Quartet in A minor, op. 51, No. 2. An assisting artist billed for the third concert is Beveridge Webster, pianist.

Symphony Luncheon

The material of discussion at the Symphony Luncheon of Friday noon, Jan. 14, at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boris Goldovsky, lecturer, will be the music of Igor Stravinsky, particularly that which is presented at the Boston Symphony Orchestra's concerts of the week. The concerts bring Mr. Stravinsky to town to take a turn in Dr. Koussevitzky's place as conductor.

Ethel Barrymore may appear in a Theater Guild production of "Embezzled Heaven," a dramatization of a novel by Franz Werfel.

Boston Leader in Realty Sees Vast Postwar Boom

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Unemployment has no place in the postwar picture drawn for this column today by Robert S. Wayland, President of the Boston Real Estate Exchange, who sees a vast expansion in automobiles, general travel, airplane industry and housing to put millions of men to work immediately after the war.

If the war ends this year, he said, there will follow the biggest home-building boom in the history of the United States.

He could see no great unemployment problem when automobiles get back into peacetime production in an unprecedented scale, reviving activities along the highways in gasoline stations, roadside inns, food markets, amusement centers, resorts and the thousand and one varieties of activity dependent upon the resurgence of the travel urge.

All these renewed activities, he pointed out, will have a stimulating effect upon real estate values, land values in communities far removed from city centers as well as within the cities, and upon the building of homes in the country, in suburban districts and in the spaces that lie between the modern population centers.

Real Estate's Outlook

"The future of real estate holdings," said Mr. Wayland, "particularly in the city and suburban areas, is a subject of wide speculation at the moment. What may happen to real estate should the war end in 1944 is a question engaging some of the best minds in the country.

"It is my belief that whenever the war may end, there will be a home-building boom. For two years there has been no building to speak of, save for war purposes. Repairs have been cut to the bone. And during all this time there has been a tremendous shift in population into the cities and into defense plant districts.

"What does all this add up to when the defense workers start looking for permanent locations, the newly married service lads return home to find places to live and families that have moved into the cities because of the transportation shortages start searching for new homes?"

Size of Home Shortage

"First, it means a country-wide shortage of 1,500,000 homes, and that shortage is increasing daily. Second, it means untold millions must be spent on repairing run-down properties, remodelings and alterations.

"A recent nation-wide survey of the real estate market by the National Association of Real Estate Boards disclosed that in the cities surveyed there was a shortage of apartments in 75 per cent, while 88 per cent needed more single-family homes. These two facts alone provide a clue as to postwar realty possibilities.

"Commercial and industrial real estate has suffered just as housing. There will be a widespread market for new buildings of all types. In the last two years there has been a growing demand for retail stores for investment purposes. I think this demand will increase and that after the war we will see a vast building program involving stores and other types of business properties.

"The all-engulfing demand for consumer goods within our own country following the war will soften the blow of industrial curtailment. And beyond that, we will have to produce a large volume of the products the rest of the world will need for some time to come.

"In this picture, I see no reason for worry concerning postwar unemployment, depression or inflation. There are many reasons, on the other hand, for confidence and courage to the future."

New Plan to Aid Drunkards Sponsored by Yale University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 7—New help for drunkards in the shape of a clinic dealing with both the prevention and the control of inebriety will be initiated here next month, it was announced today by Yale University.

This clinic will be the first of its kind to be set up in the country, Dr. Howard W. Haggard, Director of the Laboratory of Applied Physiology at Yale, said. Dr. Haggard, who will have general charge of its program, added that he expected similar clinics would follow in other States.

The new institution, designed to cope with the present serious problem of inebriety and its possible aggravation in the postwar period, is sponsored by the Yale laboratory and the Connecticut Prison Association. Financing was assisted by a large contribution to the prison association from an anonymous donor. A similar clinic will be installed later in Hartford.

Clinic Objectives

Objectives of the clinics were outlined by Dr. E. M. Jellinek, Director of the Section on Alcohol Studies of the Yale Laboratory, as follows:

To continue toward the prevention of inebriety, to aid the inebriate to regain his usefulness in the community, to ease the economic burden imposed by present handling of inebriates, to ease crowding of prisons and jails, to serve as consultants to courts and welfare agencies, to serve as advisers to inebriates and their relatives, to acquaint the public in general with the medical aspects of inebriety, and to serve as experimental models for future procedures, to train social workers in this field, and to provide material for clinical-statistical research studies.

Each clinic will be staffed by psychiatrists, a psychologist, a social worker, and a clerk, with representatives of Alcoholics Anonymous and the Salvation Army on call, and will work under the supervision of the Director of the section on Alcohol Studies, the Medical Director of Clinics, and a legal consultant.

It was emphasized that the clinics will take advantage of the existing institutions of the State and serve as a clearing house for them, and that the present creation of an institution for the treatment of inebriates is not contemplated.

Create Centers

"It seems that at present," Dr. Jellinek said, "the best procedure is to create centers where highly experienced diagnosticians of inebriety can study the patient, determine his type and the kind of treatment which he requires, and to utilize the existing resources of the community for the most appropriate disposition of the case. . . . If this is done, we cannot be said to be stopping at diagnosis and advice."

Referral of patients to the clinics may be made by courts, welfare agencies, general hospitals, private practitioners, or appointments may be made directly by patients or by their relatives. The clinics will be located in downtown districts.

"It must be definitely understood that the clinics are not sobering-up stations," Dr. Jellinek said, "since intoxicated individuals cannot be interviewed and advised by psychiatrists."

Dr. Ralph Banay, Psychiatric Consultant of the New York State Parole Board and formerly Chief Psychiatrist of Sing-Sing Prison, will be the medical director and will supervise both the New Haven and Hartford clinics, with Dr. Clements C. Fry, Psychiatrist of the Yale Department of Health, as adviser. Dr. Banay will also participate in the routine clinical work.

The plan was worked out in cooperation with Chief Justice William M. Maltbie, president of the Connecticut Prison Association.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Boston Opera House—"Student Prince," starring Everett Marshall. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Colonial — "Three Doughgirls," by Joseph Fields. Staged by George S. Kaufman. Featuring Taylor Holmes, Betty Furness, Lelia Ernst, Lenore Ulric. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Plymouth—"Abie's Irish Rose," comedy by Anne Nichols. Featuring Donald Brian, James O'Neill. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Wilbur—"Suds in Your Eye," comedy by Jack Kirkland. Featuring Jane Darwell, Brenda Forbes. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Shubert — "Mexican Hayride," musical comedy by Cole Porter and Herbert and Dorothy Fields. 8:30. Matinees Thursday, Jan. 5, 12, 19, at 2:30.

Music

Jordan Hall—Recital by Marguerite Namara, soprano. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Jordan Hall—Recital by Andrés Segovia, guitarist. 3:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Vaudeville Days," 2:05, 5, 8. "Fired Wife," Robert Paige. 2:20, 5:20, 8:20. "Happy Land." Don Ameche, Frances Dee. 3:45, 6:45, 9:40.

Fenway—"Woman of the Town." Claire Trevor, Albert Dekker. 12:50, 3:40, 6:30, 9:25. "Nearly Eighteen," Gale Storm, Bill Henry. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:15.

Keith Memorial—"A Lady Takes a Chance." Jean Arthur, John Wayne. 10:51 a. m., 1:38, 4:25, 7:12, 9:51. "Gangway for Tomorrow." Margo, Robert Ryan. 9:42 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 6:03, 8:50.

Kenmore—"Wintertime," Sonja Henie. 1, 4, 6:50, 9:30. "Bombera Moon," Annabella. 2:30, 5:30, 8:10.

Majestic—"Algiers," Hedy Lamarr, Charles Boyer. 11:41 a. m., 2:57, 6:13, 9:29. "Something About a Soldier," Tom Neal. 10:08 a. m., 1:24, 4:40, 7:56.

Metropolitan—"Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan, William Bendix. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "The Good Fellows," Helen Walker, James Brown. 11:43 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Modern—"Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. "Falcon and the Co-Eds," Tom Conway. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Orpheum—"Thousands Cheer," Kathryn Grayson, Gene Kelly, Mickey Rooney. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 4:55, 7:25, 10.

Paramount—"Woman of the Town," Claire Trevor, Albert Dekker. 10:40 a. m., 1:20, 4, 6:40, 9:20. "Nearly Eighteen," Gale Storm, Bill Henry. 9:35 a. m., 12:15, 2:55, 5:35, 8:15.

RKO-Boston—"Son of Dracula," Louise Albritton, Robert Paige. 9:40 a. m., 12:17, 2:45, 5:13, 7:41, 10:09. Stage Show: 11:09 a. m., 1:46, 4:14, 6:42, 9:10.

Scollay—"Princess O'Rourke," Robert Cummings, Jack Carson, Olivia de Havilland. 11:35 a. m., 2:25, 5:15, 9:38. "Hostages," Paul Lukas. 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:05.

South Station Theater—"Navy Log of Victory." "Sails Aloft." "Women of Britain." "The Battle," "Alaskan Frontier," "Andy Clyde," cartoons. First release National and War News.

State — "Thousands Cheer," Kathryn Grayson, Gene Kelly, Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. 11:30 a. m., 2:06, 4:42, 7:18, 9:50.

Telepix—March of Time "Naval Log of Victory," "India's Royalty," "Una Merkel." "Migratory Birds." "Rendova." "Invasion of New Britain," color cartoon, world news. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young. 1, 3:50, 6:48, 9:40. "Hostages," Luise Rainer, Paul Lukas. 2:20, 5:15, 8:10.

Washington Street Olympia—"Princess O'Rourke," Olivia de Havilland, Robert Cummings, Jack Carson. 11:20 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:30. "Hostages," Paul Lukas, Luise Rainer. 9:50 a. m., 1:10, 4:35, 8.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. "Submarine Alert," Richard Arlen, Wendy Barrie. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "My Kingdom for a Cook," Charles Coburn, "West Side Kids," D. Barry. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Thank Your Lucky Stars," Bette Davis, "Hi Ya, Sailor," Donald Woods.
Regent: "Wintertime," Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie. "Submarine Alert, Richard Arlen.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard, Veronica Lake. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Thank Your Lucky Stars," Bette Davis, Humphrey Bogart. "Fired Wife," Robert Paige. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Frontier Badman," Diana Barrymore, Robert Young. "Something About a Soldier."
Coolidge Corner: "Claudia," Dorothy McGuire, Robert Young. "Victory Through Air Power."
Cleveland Circle: "Hostages," Luise Rainer, Paul Lukas. "Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Claudia," Robert Young. "Sleepy Lagoon," Judy Canova, Dennis Day. 1:50, 8.
Harvard: "You Were Never Lovelier," Fred Astaire, Rita Hayworth. "Flight Lieutenant," Pat O'Brien, Glenn Ford. 2, 8.
University: "In Old Oklahoma," John Wayne, Martha Scott. 2:55, 6:15, 9:35. "Submarine Alert," Richard Arlen, Wendy Barrie. 1:35, 4:55, 8:15.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Passport to Suez," Warren William. "Girl From Monterey," Armida.
Codman Square: "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young. "Submarine Alert," Richard Arlen, Wendy Barrie. 1:30, 7:40.
Franklin: "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young. "Submarine Alert," Richard Arlen, Wendy Barrie. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Son of Fury." 3:35, 9:15. "His Girl Friday." 2, 7:40.
Park: "Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. "Above Suspicion," Joan Crawford, Fred MacMurray.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Fired Wife," Robert Paige. "Paris After Dark," George Sanders. 1:30, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "I Dood It," Red Skelton, Eleanor Powell. "Dr. Gillespie's Criminal Case," Lionel Barrymore. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Sahara," Humphrey Bogart. 2:30, 8:15. "Petticoat Larceny," Joan Carroll. 4:05, 9:50.

MALDEN—Granada: "There's Something About a Soldier," Evelyn Keyes, Tom Neal. 1:38, 4:51, 8:05. "Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. 3:03, 6:16, 9:29.
Mystic: "Harvest Melody," Johnny Downs, Rosemary Lane. 2, 7, 9:55. "Hostages," Luise Rainer, William Bendix, Paul Lukas. 3:15, 8:25.
Maplewood: "The Fallen Sparrow," Maureen O'Hara, John Garfield. 3:20, 9:20. "Mexican Spitfire's Blessed Event," Lupe Velez, Leon Errol. 2:12, 8:12.
Orpheum: "Good Luck Mr. Yates," Claire Trevor, 2:15, 8. "Johnny Come Lately," James Cagney, Grace George. 3:30, 9:15.
Strand: "Happy Land," Don Ameche, Frances Dee. 3:35, 7, 9:45. "Dancing Masters," Laurel and Hardy. 2:25, 8:40.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Claudia," Dorothy McGuire, Robert Young. "Victory Through Air Power." 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Claudia," Robert Young, Dorothy McGuire. "Dr. Gillespie's Criminal Case," Lionel Barrymore. Fellows: "Salute to the Marines," Wallace Beery, Fay Bainter. "Honeymoon Lodge." 1:30, 7:30.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Sahara," Humphrey Bogart. "Chance of a Lifetime," Chester Morris.

NATICK—Colonial: "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young. "Submarine Alert," Richard Arlen, Wendy Barrie. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Thank Your Lucky Stars," Bette Davis. "Murder on the Waterfront," John Loder.

NEWTON—Paramount: "In Old Oklahoma," John Wayne, Martha Scott. "Crime Doctor," Warner Baxter. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Campus Rhythm," Gale Storm, Johnny Downs. "Coastal Command," plus Stage Show. 2, 8.
Strand: "Claudia," Robert Young. "Victory Through Air Power." 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard, Veronica Lake. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "The Devil with Hitler," Alan Mowbray, Bobby Watson. 2:09, 7:54. "Thank Your Lucky Stars," all-star cast. 3:57, 9:43.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Claudia," Robert Young, Dorothy McGuire. "Victory Through Air Power." 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Assignment in Brittany," Susan Peters. "Jitterbugs," Laurel and Hardy.
Coolidge: "Let's Face It," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. "Hangmen Also Die," Brian Donlevy, Walter Brennan.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Sahara," Humphrey Bogart, Bruce Bennett. "Two Senoritas from Chicago," Jinx Falkenburg.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Thank Your Lucky Stars," Bette Davis, Humphrey Bogart, Eddie Cantor. March of Time's "Naval Log of Victory."

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Thank Your Lucky Stars," Bette Davis, Humphrey Bogart, Eddie Cantor. "Murder on the Waterfront," John Loder.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "The Sky's the Limit," Fred Astaire, Joan Leslie. "Falcon in Danger," Tom Conway, Jean Brooks.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Brown stamps "R" and "S" now valid; "T" stamps become valid Jan. 9, and "U," Jan. 16; all expire Jan. 29.

Spare stamp No. 2 in Book 4 worth five points on purchases of fresh pork products and sausage through Jan. 15.

Brown stamps "V" will become valid Jan. 23; "W," Jan. 30, and "X," Feb. 6; all three expire Feb. 26. Stamps "Y" become valid Feb. 13; "Z," Feb. 20; both expire March 20.

Sugar—Today—Stamp No. 29 (marked "sugar") on the last page of Book No. 4 now valid for five pounds; expires Jan. 15, 1944.

Canned Goods Today—Green stamps "D," "E," and "F" now valid through Jan. 20. Green Stamps "G," "H," and "J" become valid Jan. 1; expire Feb. 20.

Gasoline—New "A" No. 8 gasoline coupons now valid for three gallons each; expire Feb. 9.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. B-1 and C-1 coupons still good for 2 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Period 2 coupons now good until Feb. 8. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves — Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New deadline for tire inspection for B and C book holders Feb. 29.

New pre-war and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" book holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

Mrs. Nellie W. Shaw

BROCKTON, Mass., Jan. 7—Mrs. Nellie W. Shaw, music supervisor of Brockton's schools, who passed on here yesterday, held similar school posts before her appointment to Brockton in 1926.

Born in Raynham, she was educated in Bridgewater schools, Bridgewater Academy, and Lasell Seminary. She supervised music in the schools of Montpelier, Vt.; Middleboro, and Plymouth, before coming to Brockton. For several years she was a contralto soloist in Brockton churches.

Mrs. Shaw was a member of the executive board of the Brockton Teachers Association, and held memberships in the National Education Association, the Ladies Musical Club of Taunton, and the Music Festival Association of Boston.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

Aaron Richmond Presents
TOM'W at 3:00 World-Famous Guitarist
SEGOVIA
JORDAN HALL—
Tickets 10:30 to 5:30
$1.10 - $1.65 - $2.20 - $2.75
Next Tues. Eve.—Jordan Hall
Song Recital—Baritone
Robert Hall COLLINS

SERKIN
The N. Y. press describes the famous pianist's N. Y. triumph Nov. 23:
Herald-Tribune: "Equalled by no other pianist and by no other interpretative musician excepting Arturo Toscanini. One of those experiences to be treasured thru a life time."
Symphony Hall—Sun. Aft., Jan. 16
TICKETS 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. UNTIL SOLD OUT. DOWNTOWN SALE: FILENE'S.

BOSTON

TONIGHT!
ICE CAPADES of 1944
NOW thru JAN. 12
RES. SEATS $1.10 - $1.65
$2.20 and $3.30
MATS. JAN. 8 and 9
Evgs. 8:30 Mats. 2:30
Seats Available
All Shows
Tickets on Sale
Jordan's, Filene's, Arena
No Phone Orders
COMPANY OF 150
BOSTON GARDEN

BOSTON (STAGE)

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
2 WEEKS FINAL PERF. SAT., JAN. 15 Mats. Wed. and Sat.
EVERETT MARSHALL
with Frank Hornaday and Laurel Hurley in
The STUDENT PRINCE
with the famous singing male chorus
SEATS NOW AT BOX OFFICE
WILBUR THEATRE AND OPERA HOUSE
Evgs. 55c to $2.75. Wed. Mat.: 55c to $1.65
Sat. Mat.: 55c to $2.20.

PLYMOUTH—LAST 2 DAYS
ABIE'S IRISH ROSE
20,000,000 Radio Listeners
Anne Nichols' Comedy Success
POPULAR PRICES — EVES. 55 to 2.20
Thurs. Mat. 55 to 1.10. Sat. Mat. 55 to 1.65

WILBUR—Beg. Mon., Jan. 10 2 WEEKS ONLY
Carly Wharton and Margaret Webster
EVA present JOSEPH
LE GALLIENNE — SCHILDKRAUT
in a New Production of Chekhov's
"The Cherry Orchard"
Seats Wed. Eves.: $2.75, $2.20, $1.65, $1.10
MATS. Wed. & Sat.: $2.20, $1.65, $1.10

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY
"IN OLD OKLAHOMA"
Sunday-Monday-Tuesday-Wednesday
SWEET ROSIE O'GRADY
"Dr. Gillespie's Criminal Case"

BOSTON (MOVIES)

LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
DOORS ORPHEUM 9:15 A.M. OPEN: STATE 11:15 A.M.
"THOUSANDS CHEER"
IN TECHNICOLOR
30 STARS
3 NAME BANDS
9 HIT TUNES
EXTRA!
"PRICE OF RENDOVA"

KEITH MEMORIAL
3rd WEEK
JEAN ARTHUR • JOHN WAYNE
A Lady Takes a Chance
CO-FEATURE
MARGO • ROBERT RYAN
"GANGWAY FOR TOMORROW"

UPTOWN Hunt. & Mass. Aves.
Very Popular Prices
BETTY GRABLE—ROBERT YOUNG
"SWEET ROSIE O'GRADY"
LUISE RAINER—PAUL LUKAS
• "HOSTAGES" •

PARAMOUNT FENWAY
NOW
Claire TREVOR • Albert DEKKER
"THE WOMAN of the TOWN"
Plus "UNDER EIGHTEEN"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Preston FOSTER Lloyd NOLAN William BENDIX
"GUADALCANAL DIARY"
Plus "THE GOOD FELLOWS"

BOSTON

ICE CAPADES OF 1944
Bigger, Better Than Ever
THEATRES—CONCERTS
SEATS ALL ATTRACTIONS
AT ALL PRICES and PERFORMANCES
TYSON'S MACY, 232 Tremont St. DRUG, Cor. Stuart St. Han. 8340

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"Highly enjoyable."—Roscoe, Wor. Tel.
RICHARD RODGERS presents
A New Musical Adaptation of Mark Twain's
A CONNECTICUT YANKEE
by FIELDS, RODGERS & HART
with VIVIENNE SEGAL—DICK FORAN
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45th St. W. of 8th Ave. Cl. 6-6363. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:40

3 MATS. Every Week Wed., Thurs. and Sat. 2:40. Evgs. 8:40
HELEN HAYES in "A HIT"
HARRIET —WALTER WINCHELL
HENRY MILLER'S, 43 St. E. of B'way. No Mon. Perf.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"Continuously laughable, yet heart-warming."
—The Christian Science Monitor
JANIE 2nd YEAR
LAUGH HIT
MANSFIELD, 47 St. W. of Broadway CI. 6-9056
Evgs. Inc. Sun. 8:40. Mat. Sat. 2:40 & Sun. at 3

5th Year! A PERFECT COMEDY Atkinson, Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
HOWARD LINDSAY and DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 Street PE. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

Katharine Cornell & John C. Wilson present
LOVERS and FRIENDS by DODIE SMITH
Katharine CORNELL Raymond MASSEY
HENRY DANIELL CAROL GOODNER
Stage by GUTHRIE McCLINTIC
PLYMOUTH, 45th, West of B'way. CI. 6-9156
Evgs. 8:30. $3.85-1.10 Mats. Wed. & Sat. $2.75-1.10

THE THEATRE GUILD'S MUSICAL HIT!
OKLAHOMA!
Music by Richard Rodgers. Book and Lyrics by Oscar Hammerstein 2d. Directed by Rouben Mamoulian. Dances by Agnes de Mille.
Betty Garde, Alfred Drake, Joseph Sulle, Joan Roberts
ST. JAMES Thea., W. 44th Street LA. 4-4664
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thursday and Saturday 2:30

The THEATRE GUILD presents
PAUL ROBESON
in the Margaret Webster Production
OTHELLO
JOSE FERRER—UTA HAGEN
MARGARET WEBSTER—JAMES MONKS
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44th. Evgs. 8:30 SHARP
CI 6-5990. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30 SHARP

TONIGHT at 8:30 BEST SEATS 3.30
THE TOWN'S TOP MUSICAL HIT!
"Took Audience by Storm"—World-Tele.
ROSALINDA
Music by JOHANN STRAUSS
46TH ST. Thea., W. of B'way. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LAST 3 WEEKS

50c, 1 & $1.50 Plus Tax
Sat. Nights Only 50c to $2.50 Plus Tax
Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present
SECOND EDITION
STARS ON ICE
CENTER THEA., Rockefeller Center CO. 5-5474
Evgs. 8:40. Sun. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat. 2:40. Sun. 3
No Mon. Perf. Mail Orders Filled.

"A TRIUMPH!" Barnes, Her. Trib.
Jan KIEPURA Marta EGGERTH
in the New Opera Company Production of
THE MERRY WIDOW
with MELVILLE COOPER
MAJESTIC THEATRE, W. 44 Street CI 6-9730
Evgs. 8:30. $1.10-2.30. Mats. Thur., Sat., 2:30

"A Truly Amazing Play"—World-Telegram
"TOMORROW THE WORLD"
At Harrymore Theatre—New York City
Ralph BELLAMY—Shirley BOOTH
At Selwyn Theatre—Chicago
Elissa LANDI—Paul McGRATH
Mats. Wed. & Sat.

THE U. S. ARMY AIR FORCES present
WINGED VICTORY
by MOSS HART
Curtain 8:15 and 2:15 Sharp!
PERF. NIGHTLY inc. SUNDAY (No Perf. Mon.)
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY
44TH ST. THEA., West of Broadway. LA. 4-4337
SORRY, NO MAIL ORDERS ACCEPTED

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

TODAY thru MONDAY
PLAZA BROAD at MADISON
KATHRYN GRAYSON • MARY ASTOR • GENE KELLY • JUDY GARLAND • JOHN BOLES
in THOUSANDS CHEER
and JOSE ITURBI
1:00-3:15-5:30-7:45-10:00 p.m.

ALICE FAYE • CARMEN MIRANDA • PHIL BAKER
HENRY BUSSE and ORCH.
in "The GANG'S ALL HERE"
PLUS ON STAGE — JIMMY DORSEY and ORCH.
BILL

War Changing Pattern Of Legal Aid Activities

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

War has considerably changed the pattern of cases handled by the Boston Legal Aid Society, according to Mrs. Esther Colby Sweet, one of the 11 lawyers on its staff.

For one thing, many more servicemen climb the narrow stairs at No. 16a Ashburton Place these days. At least 125 a month, she said in an interview yesterday. Some want advice on how to get married quickly. Others—and this number is larger—are seeking escape from marital difficulties. The Society, however, cannot help in divorce cases where the men are residents of another State.

Among its new clients, too, are inductees who require legal aid in preparing their civil life for Army affairs. A will to be drawn up, perhaps, and a power of attorney arranged for the wife. Or a man wants to discuss the status of the mortgage on his home. He is usually greatly relieved to find that the bank would have to go to court to collect on the mortgage. Mrs. Sweet spends a good deal of time writing to lawyers and legal aid societies in other states in behalf of inquiring servicemen.

The Society also co-operates with the Red Cross and with Army and Navy Relief, and sometimes chaplains send men directly to it for advice. There is no charge to a serviceman unless the case goes to court. Then he must pay the court cost. Other clients are charged a 50-cent registration fee, and a counsel fee which depends on the amount of work done and the client's ability to pay. The Society is a Community Fund agency with a small endowment. It disposes of about 10,000 cases a year.

Mrs. Sweet says the war has brought a large increase in the number of adoption cases. Foster parents who have always considered the children their own now realize they are not. It is not merely the question of establishing eligibility for soldiers' allotments that is responsible for many of these cases, she says. Often it is a deep affection that wants the satisfaction of having the relationship legalized before separation.

The Society is also being called upon for the appointment of more guardians, because minors cannot enlist in the service without the consent of their parents or, where they have no parents, of a guardian. Swelling the records, too, are breach of contract cases. With increased wages, there is more installment buying, she explained. And creditors who had given up in the past are renewing their collection efforts. Landlord and tenant cases are more numerous right now also, and these are complicated by OPA regulations.

At the moment, contrary to custom, everyone on the staff is handling domestic relations cases, according to Mrs. Sweet. Owing to the great increase in the number of such cases, the load has become too heavy for those who formerly handled the work in this field, while there has been a lessening of work in other general fields like workmen's compensation. With several members in the armed forces, however, each staff lawyer is carrying a heavier load than before, regardless of what his or her particular field is.

Mrs. Sweet, whose husband is a member of the faculty of Tufts, is President this year of the Tufts College Women's Club, where she spoke yesterday afternoon. Drawing upon her experience with the Legal Aid Society, which she has been serving for nearly two years, she gave her fellow club members a few pointers on keeping out of legal trouble. Never sign a contract or any kind of paper without reading it carefully, she emphasized. Just a little knowledge of the fundamentals of law would save many persons from involved legal tangles, she said, citing several cases. She urged each member to have a will drawn up and an executor appointed who could act in her place.

Mrs. Sweet has been married 12 years and is the mother of two small boys, but it is not quite two years since she completed her course at Portia Law School and was admitted to the Massachusetts bar. A graduate of Wheaton College and of a nursery training school, she started her career as a nursery school teacher. She had never thought of becoming a lawyer—didn't see how anybody could. Not until she got interested in a certain case a few years ago. Now she is fascinated by the work.

Boston Minute Women

Seventy volunteers have already registered as Minute Women of Boston to help relieve the manpower shortage at the Boston City Hospital. Credit for initiating the idea goes to Mrs. Joseph E. Scanlon and the Community Service Committee of the Boston City Federation, of which she is Chairman.

The Minute Women had their first afternoon of training this past Wednesday and next week will be assigned to such duties as making beds, filling water bottles, arranging flowers, mending sheets, ruling charts, and other clerical work. Anyone who can serve for four hours on Wednesday afternoons may get in touch with Mrs. Scanlon at CAPitol 5620.

Saturday Programs

Women Musician's Club — Mrs. Edna Lamb will present the Del Castillo Trio and Miss Alice Cronin, pianist, at the Club's regular meeting at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union at 2:30 p. m.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts—The Anna C. Bird department will present the motion picture, "History Is Made at Night," in the ballroom at 2 p. m. Miss Eleanor F. Wheeler will preside.

Political Meeting Called by C. I. O.

Plans for enlarging the congressional political machinery of the Congress of Industrial Organizations for the next campaign will be worked out at a meeting in Boston Sunday, Joseph A. Salerno, New England Director for the National Political Action Committee of the C. I. O., said in Boston today. Arrangements will also be made for a house-to-house canvass in various localities.

State C. I. O. political conferences will be held this month in Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New Hampshire, Mr. Salerno reported. Such meetings have already taken place in Massachusetts, Maine, and Vermont.

C. I. O. political captains for the 14 congressional districts of Massachusetts have been named as follows:

District 1—Leon Massa, electrical workers' union, Holyoke; 2—Harry McIntire, textile workers, Springfield; 3—Thomase Leone, toy and novelty workers, Leominster; 4—Theodore Hilli, steel workers, Worcester; 5—Lucien Goyette, textile workers, Lowell; 6—Joseph C. Goyette, shoe workers, Haverhill, and Charles W. Chamouris, leather workers, Peabody; 7—Ralph Arivella, textile workers, Lawrence, and Timothy F. Daly, electrical workers, Lynn; 8—Joseph Fiascone, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Boston; 9—Antonia England, textile workers, New Bedford; 10, 11, and 12—Jack Hurvich, steelworkers, Boston; 13—Thomas Kinney, shipyard workers, East Boston; 14—Edward Doolan, textile workers, Fall River.

New Courses Offered For Adult Education

Six new courses in its 11th winter term are announced by the Boston Center for Adult Education at 5 Commonwealth Avenue. The courses range from one on How to Make a Sound Peace to one on square dancing.

The winter term opens Monday night, Jan 10. Additions to the faculty include William F. Soskin and Walter F. Dearborn of Harvard University; Mary S. McNiff, formerly of the Brookline Public Library; and Katharine Dickson of the Dickson Dance Studio.

Today's FM Programs

WHZFM, Boston

3:00 p. m.—News; Marching to Music.
3:15 p. m.—Novatime; Music.
3:30 p. m.—String Music.
4:00 p. m.—News; weather; music.
4:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:00 p. m.—News; Dance Bands on Parade.
5:30 p. m.—Musicale; recordings.
6:00 p. m.—News.
6:15 p. m.—Serenade; Jim Boring.
6:45 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
7:30 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn, news.
8:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WGTR, Boston, and WMTW, Mt. Washington, N. H.

3:00 p. m.—Sheelah Carter, news.
3:15 p. m.—Concert Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Yankee House Party.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, news.
4:15 p. m.—"Across the Footlights."
4:30 p. m.—Musical Program.
5:00 p. m.—Dansant Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Digest: Songs.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—In the Gloaming.
7:30 p. m.—Don Redman's Orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—Swing Up the News.
8:15 p. m.—Fulton Oursler, News.
8:30 p. m.—"The Cisco Kid" drama
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—Gracie Fields' Victory Show.
9:30 p. m.—"Double or Nothing."
10:00 p. m.—Network Sports.
10:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Maurice Spitalny's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Guy Lombardo's Orchestra.

"Like the REAL THING!"

Has the spicy tang, aroma and flavor of real cinnamon, say housewives. Costs much less.

FAST·EASY·EFFICIENT
RED CAP
CLEANER
WIND-O-WASH
Takes the least possible effort, with wonderful results.
AT YOUR GROCER'S
C. M. KIMBALL CO. BOSTON MASS

FLAKO
PIE CRUST
SURE RESULTS. No more guesswork. Flako assures the same light and flaky pie crusts at every baking because the ingredients are precision-mixed. You simply add water, roll and bake.
Sure results are also yours when you use
FLAKORN
CORN MUFFIN MIX

Two Choose Loss of Jobs To C. I. O. Dues

Two leather workers whose layoff caused the recent leather strike will refuse to return to their jobs rather than pay dues to the Fur and Leather Workers' Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

This announcement was made today by James F. Dunn, business agent of the group which seceded from the C. I. O. union, then walked out in protest against C. I. O. maneuvers, and joined the Leather Workers' Union of the American Federation of Labor.

The two men were the only seceders in the Richard Young tannery in Peabody. They declined to pay dues to the C. I. O. union. The rest of the workers put on five brief sitdown strikes to force the pair into line. Finally the company laid off the two in order to get peace. Eventually the Army had to step in and seize 13 plants to end the general strike which followed.

Yesterday the New England War Labor Board ordered the reinstatement of the pair with back pay, on condition they put themselves in good standing with the C. I. O. This meant paying dues. The C. I. O. union has a closed shop contract with the employers which requires that a worker must make his union payments or lose his job.

Mr. Dunn said today the two men had not been discharged for not paying their dues, but because of the five strikes, and claimed the WLB had gone beyond its authority. He said his union was appealing for review of the decision to Washington.

The A. F. of L. union has also sent a letter to the manufacturers' association saying any revision of the present contract reaffirming its dues-paying provisions would be regarded as terminating the contract. The A. F. of L. union would then seek an election to determine which group had the majority of the employees.

Women and Minors Laundry Pay Raised

A minimum wage of 40 cents an hour for women and minors in the laundry and dry cleaning industry will be made mandatory on Feb. 1, it is announced by James T. Moriarty, Commissioner of Labor and Industries. Penalties for violations will thereafter be made possible. At present the minimum is 30 cents for over 35 hours and 33 cents under 35 hours.

The new minimum is a straight 40 cents without exceptions for learners or apprentices.

Just a Swish and a Swoosh

Gruber

Plenty of Room Here for Novice and Expert

This is the lower end of Steeplechase Slope facing Snowman's Rest at Snow Valley, Manchester, Vt. A new coating of powder snow, ranging from 5 to 10 inches, covered the trail today, making skiing conditions ideal.

Cry of the New England Ski Trails Heard

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A weekend of "excellent" skiing conditions on all New England slopes and trails was assured today as reports from major winter sport centers gleefully announced a new fall of powder snow ranging from five to 16 inches.

While Boston and its suburbs received an all-day drenching of rain yesterday northern New England and western Massachusetts were blanketed with snow. Late last night, however, Boston and its suburbs got the tail end of a snow storm which deposited enough of the slippery substance to enable the youngsters to get out their skis and sleds for some real snow fun today.

The new snow was hungrily welcomed in New Hampshire and Vermont where skiing has been at a standstill during the past week. The old snow had become so hard-packed that most trails and slopes became too hazardous for the novice and offered little enjoyment for the expert.

At Snow Valley in Manchester, Vt., ski tows were sent into action and skiing conditions were declared good. During the night a 5 to 10 inch powder snow had fallen on an 18 to 26 inch base.

Cross-country skiing was the best of the season in northern New Hampshire and Vermont. Skiers who can't reach the northern areas over the week end will find good snow conditions in the Monadnock region towns of Temple, Peterboro, Rindge, and Jaffrey in the southern part of New Hampshire.

Slalom Races

The Belknap region near Laconia, N. H., will inaugurate weekly slalom races for all comers this weekend. The races will start every Sunday at 1 p. m. In charge of the event will be Earle Chandler, Fred Noseworthy, and Ken Boothroyd. Each week prizes will be awarded with a grand championship to be held for all winners at the end of the season.

Lighted Slopes

For those who can't do their skiing during the day there will be two lighted slopes available for skiers in the vicinity of the Belknaps at Gilford, N. H., and the Guilford Street slope at Brattleboro, Vt. The Phelps Slope at Belknap will be open from 7 to 10 tonight.

Skiers Paradise

On Vermont's Woodstock Suicide Six ski hill there's a 16-inch blanket of new snow, just waiting for the first skier to break out a run. This year there will be no ski tow operating to the hill top, but those who have the energy to make the climb will finds the run down a thriller. Other slopes in town are in good condition and the Woodstock Inn has a "sleigh-taxi" available for skiers desiring to be transported to the various hills.

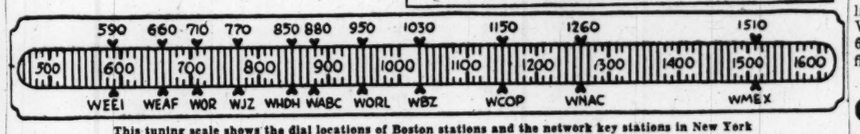
Operating Ski Tows

A number of major ski tows will operate this week end including the Skimobile on Cranmore Mountain, North Conway, N. H.; the aerial tramway on Cannon Mountain, Franconia, N. H.; the Alpine lift and all rope tows at Snow Valley, Manchester, N. H., and the 6,000-foot chair lift on Mt. Mansfield at Stowe.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight 6.30 p.m. Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk	Morton Downey, songs	"A Woman of America"	Sheelah Carter, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15	Caribbean: Drama	Musical Poll of Hits	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"Europe's Children"	Musical Fantasy
3:30	News; Snapshots	Red Cross program;	"Pepper Young's Family"	Yankee House Party:	"Cowboy Jamboree"
3:45	"Help Wanted"	music; guest speaker	"Right to Happiness"	Variety show; orch.	"Cowboy Jamboree"
4:00	Broadway Matinee;	Show Tune Time	"Backstage Wife"	Walter Compton, news.	News; Mystery Melodies
4:15	guest stars; News	Newscast	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Musical Roundup	Mystery Melodies
4:30	Those With Us	Singing Stars	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Musical program	Charlie Spivack's Orch.
4:45	Interview; "Date"	Singing Stars	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical program	Sam Donahue's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	All Star Dance Parade	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; H. McIntyre's Or
5:15	Five O'Clock Follies	"Dick Tracy": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"The Black Hood": dr.	Irish Melodies
5:30	Follies; Quartet	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	"Chick Carter": sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45	American Women	"Captain Midnight": sk	"Front Page Farrell": sk	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	Terry and the Pirates	News; Sports Reporter	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15	Texas Rangers	Newscast	Kay Ivers: Melodeers	"Digest": Songs	Moment Musicale
6:30	Lyn Murray's Show	"Jerry and Sky"	Guest Star Theater	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	WHDH Studio Orch.	Lowell Thomas: news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	Sammy Eisen's Orch	F. Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	'Dateline': drama	"Hot Stove League"	J. W. Vandercook, news	Drama; In Gloaming	News service
7:30	Friday on Broadway	"The Lone Ranger":	Yankee Yarns	Don Redman's Orch.	Royal Light Quartet
7:45	soloists; orchestra	western drama	John Barry, comment	Don Redman's Orch.	You Shall Have Music
8:00	Kate Smith Hour:	Earl Godwin, news	Lucille Manners; Ross	'Sizing Up the News"	'Excursions in Science'
8:15	comedy quiz; mu-	"Parker Family": dr.	Graham; F. Black's Or	Fulton Oursler Reports	Bill Dooley's Orchestra
8:30	sic; drama; orch.;	Meet Your Navy: music	'Hit Parade': M. War-	"The Cisco Kid": dr.	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	guest stars; News	var show; Interviews	now's Or.; soloists	"The Cisco Kid": dr.	"Beyond Victory"
9:00	Playhouse; 'Christ-	"Gang Busters": sketch	Admiral Wm. F. Halsey	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album: Corel-
9:15	mas in July"	"Gang Busters": sketch	Waltz Time; F. Munn.	Gracie Fields' Show	li: Concerto for Organ
9:30	That Brewster Boy	Andy Kirk's Orch.	"People Are Funny":	Double or Nothing; quiz;	and Strings
9:45	That Brewster Boy	Orchestra; Narration	Quiz; Art Linkletter	tenor; John King, mc	Classical Album
10:00	Moore-Durante Va-	John Gunther, news	Ames and Andy, comedy	Network sports	News service
10:15	riety show	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	skit; Pat O'Brien	Network sports	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
10:30	Stage Door Canteen	The Symphonette, with	Sports Newsreel; guest	Network sports	Jan Savitt's Orch.
10:45	Stage Door Canteen	M. Piastro, conductor	Sen W F George: Taxes	Network sports	Glen Gray's Orchestra
11:00	News; World War 2	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Shep Field's Orchestra
11:15	"Jam"; Rideout	Harry Green's Orch.	Weather; "Off Record"	Maurice Spitalny's Or.	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
11:30	"Mrs. Miniver": dr	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45	"Mrs. Miniver": dr	Lou Breese's Or.; News	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End; News

Saturday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical program	Organ Melodies	
7:15	News; Music	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather	News service	
7:30	Music; News	Musical program	News service	Music: "Bandbox"	N E Fellowship: religious
7:45	News; Rideout	Musical program; News	Spike Jones' Orchestra	"Good Morning"; talk	N E Fellowship: religious
8:00	News of the World	News summary	"The Wax Museum"	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"From the Hymnal"	"The Wax Museum"	"George & Dixie"; News	Newsreel of the Air
8:30	Carl Moore: variety	Nancy Lee: wom's pgm	News service	Louise Morgan inter-	Newsreel of the Air
8:45	Carl Moore; News	Newscast	Morning Musical	views Marion Joyce	Newsreel of the Air
9:00	P. Fortescue, Inter.	"Breakfast Club"	Music from Manhattan;	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	"Help Wanted"	"Breakfast Club"	Vocalists; orchestra	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Gardener's Clinic	"Breakfast Club"	'Encores"; Orchestra;	Waltz Time	Waltz Time
9:45	Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"	Hope Faye, soprano	"Yankee Tune Factory"	
10:00	'Youth on Parade':	Jesting With the Jesters	"Off the Record"	News; "Tune Factory"	Newsboys Club of Boston
10:15	music; drama	Norman Cloutier's Music	"Off the Record"	"Yankee Tune Factory"	J. Grossman
10:30	Mary Lee Taylor:	Fishermen's Pgm; News	Saturday Show Down	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
10:45	Homemaking talks	ABC's of OPA	Bob Becker's Pet Parade	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Adele Bailey, stories
11:00	News; Nila Mack's	'On Stage, Everybody':	'Hook 'n' Ladder Follies'	Children's Bible Hour	Kick-Conga'
11:15	"Let's Pretend"	Elaine Riley; Lew Lehr	Or.; Ralph Dumke, mc	Children's Bible Hour	Melody for Meditation
11:30	"Fashions in Pa-	Legion Auxiliary talk	'Lighted Window": dr.	Children's Bible Hour	Mills Brothers
11:45	tions": B. Burke	Air Express Music	with Fulton Oursler	Children's Bible Hour	News service
12:00	Theater of Today:	Newscast	News; Man on the Farm	Organ recital	Musical program
12:15	Anita Louise	Bond Wagon Quiz	Man on the Farm	News service	Musical program
12:30	'Stars Over Holly-	National Farm & Home	Man on the Farm; News	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
12:45	wood"; drama	Hour; talk; music	Weather; Liebert	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
1:00	Dick Powell; Mar-	Horace Heidt's Music	N E Sector Army Show:	Lani McIntire's Orch.	Italian Melodies
1:15	tha Tilton; Songs	Horace Heidt's Music	drama; music; guests	Lani McIntire's Orch.	Invitation to Opera
1:30	Musical Variety	Danny Cavanaugh	N. E. Sector Army Show	Musical Roundup	Parade of Bands
1:45	News service	Fishermen's Pgm; News	News service	Studio speaker	Parade of Bands
2:00	Of Men & Books'	Metropolitan Opera:	Weekend Function	Beardsley Rumi: Taxes	You Shall Have Music
2:15	J. T. Frederick, gst	Donizetti's "Lucia di	Weekend Function	Beardsley Rumi: Taxes	You Shall Have Music
2:30	'Calling Pan Amer-	Lammermoor"; Lily	Weekend Function	Mutual Goes Calling	Leatherneck Parade
2:45	icas": Montevideo	Pons; Thelma Votip-	Weekend Function	Mutual Goes Calling	News service
3:00	Country Journal	ka; James Melton;	N E Junior Town Meet-	Paul Martell's Orch	Musical Fantasy
3:15	Country Journal	Leonard Warren; Ni-	ing: "A Peaceful Post-	Paul Martell's Orch	Musical Fantasy
3:30	'Victory F. O. B.':	cola Moscona; Alessio	war World"; Allen	Army-Navy House Party:	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Music; speakers	De Paolis; John Dud-	Roth's Orchestra	Variety show; orch	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	News; Washington	ley; others;	Saturday at Aunt	Sam Levine, sports	Mystery Melodies
4:15	London Report	Pelletier, conductor	Patty's"; drama	Sports comments	Mystery Melodies
4:30	Follies; Variety	Metropolitan Opera:	"Doctors at War"; dr.	Sports comments	Russ Morgan's Orch.
4:45	Follies; Quartet	'Lucia di Lammermoor'	"Doctors at War"; dr.	Musical Roundup	Cab Calloway's Orch.
5:00	Corliss Archer; dr	Musical program	'Your Americas': Music;	Navy Bulletin Board:	Benny Goodman's Orch
5:15	Corliss Archer; dr	Musical program	Josef Koestner, cond.	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Fats Waller's Orch
5:30	'Mother & Dad'; dr	Musical program	Adventures in Research	"American Eagles in	Louis Armstrong's Or.
5:45	'Mother & Dad'; dr	Nancy Martin, songs	Curt Massey; Quartet	Britain": Interviews	News service
6:00	"Page One"; News	Studio orchestra	News; Geoffrey Harw'd	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15	Chats About Dogs	Studio orchestra	Symphony of Melody	"Digest"; Songs	Moment Musicale
6:30	'Musically Yours"	Newscast	Sports Roundup	Musical Rendezvous	March to Victory
6:45	World Today; News	Leon Henderson	Strings That Sing	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	The Man Behind	'What's New"; Variety;	Dept. of State Speaks:	"Return of Nick Carter"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	the Gun; drama	drama; Dinah Shore;	Roundtable; guests	"Return of Nick Carter"	News service
7:30	Bob Hawk's Th'nks	Dudley Digges; Bob	"Ellery Queen"; drama	"Confidentially Yours",	Ann Nigro, piano
7:45	to the Yanks'	Crosby; Cecil DeMille	"Ellery Queen" drama	Fred Lang, news	Billy Dooley's Orch
8:00	Groucho Marx: Va-	Ray Henle, news	"Abie's Irish Rose"; com	"Moods for Moderns";	Religious program
8:15	riety show; gsts	Edward Tomlinson, news	"Abie's Irish Rose"; com	Bernie Cummins' Orch.	Religious program
8:30	"Inner Sanctum":	Boston Symphony Or.	"Truth or Consequences"	"Foreign Assignment";	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Mystery dr.; News	S. Koussevitsky, cond.	Ralph Edwards, cond.	dramatic series	"Lest We Forget"; dr
9:00	'Your Hit Parade':	Beethoven's Seventh;	National Barn Dance;	Chicago Theater: Marion	Classical Album: Ra-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Moussorgsky Prelude	comedy; songs; orch.	Claire; Attilio Baggi-	vel's "Bolero"
9:30	Or; Frank Sinatra	Jan Savitt's Orch.	"Can You Top This";	giore; J. MacDonald;	Classical Album: Ra-
9:45	'Saturday Night	Dance orchestra; Sports	comedy quiz	"La Tosca" chorus; or.	vel's "Bolero"; Olym-
10:00	Serenade"; music	John Gunther, news	"Million Dollar Band";	R. A. Gunnison, news	pics-Philadelphia Fal-
10:15	Correction, Please;	Army Service Forces	Carmen Cavallero, gst	Saturday Night Bond-	cons hockey game
10:30	Pat Barnes, m. c.	Presents; drama; music	'Grand Old Opry"; Hill-	wagon; guests; dr.; or.	News service
10:45	Gov. William Wills	Sen. Guy M. Gillette	billy show; W Ford, mc	Musical Roundup	Tommy Tucker's Orch
11:00	News; World War 2	Newscast	News, E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Charlie Barnet's Orch
11:15	Jam; Rideout	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Weather; Off Record	"California Melodies"	Sonny Dunham's Orch
11:30	"Flashgun Casey";	Fishermen's Program	"I Sustain the Wings";	Jerry Wald's Orchestra	Day's End; music
11:45	adventure dramas	Pat Sands' Orchestra	Capt. G. Miller, com.	Jerry Wald's Orchestra	Day's End; News

German Self-Sustenance After the War Advocated

German industry should be permitted to sustain itself after the war and the United States should not try to produce everything, were the opinions advanced today by the Universities Committee on Postwar International Problems.

The committee, which consists of 32 faculty discussion groups throughout the country, made the announcement at its headquarters at the World Peace Foundation in Boston. Ralph Barton Perry, Edgar Pierce Profesor of Philosophy at Harvard University, heads the committee as chairman. Prof. Leland M. Goodrich is Executive Secretary.

Among the New England colleges and universities participating in the committee's activities are Brown, Dartmouth, Harvard, Smith and Wellesley.

Wide Co-operation

"American self-interest, as well as international well-being require world-wide co-operation in economic affairs," the committee report continued.

After the war we shall need not only enduring peace but also enduring prosperity, the groups added. They pointed out that lasting prosperity for America is possible only in a world which is generally prosperous.

"It is to our interest the European economy be revived as fully and as rapidly as possible, and Germany has much of value she can contribute to such reconstruction," the groups said. "Therefore," the groups urged, "we should promote rather than retard economic recovery in Germany."

We shall be tempted, the groups admitted, to restrict German heavy industry severely in order to reduce her war potential to a minimum. Our desire to keep her from further aggression is a most worthy one and should be given primary consideration in our postwar plans, the committee agreed.

Best Achieved

However, this important good can best be achieved through our participation in an international organization for the preservation of peace, the committee declared. With such an organization functioning effectively, the development of a prosperous Germany will be a blessing to the world, not a danger, the committee said. Until such an organization materializes, of course, rather close control of German war potential will be needed, the report continued.

While pointing out that production of all strategic war materials in the United States may be necessary, due to a lack of an international organization, it would be regrettable to have to take such a course, according to the committee.

Economic self-sufficiency, even in strategic war materials, is probably an impossible goal even for such large and diversified countries as the United States, the committee stated. For the various nations of the world to seek economic self-sufficiency would lead to struggles for raw materials and world markets and to a resurgence of that economic nationalism which set the stage so successfully for the present war, the report said.

Navy Casualties List 10 N. E. Men

WASHINGTON, Jan 7 (AP)—The names of 10 New Englanders are included in a list of 129 casualties of the U. S. Naval forces—Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard—The Navy Department announced today.

The list brings to 33,960 the total number of casualties reported by the Navy Department since Dec. 7, 1941.

The New Englanders and next of kin:

Connecticut

Depreta, James J., Private, First Class, USMCR. Killed—Vincent Depreta, father, Stamford.

Maine

Levesque, Lucien T., Private, First Class, USMC. Killed—Mrs. Alice Levesque, mother, Lewiston.

Massachusetts

Fitzpatrick, John J., Private, First Class, USMCR. Killed—Mrs. Mary Fitzpatrick, mother, Wellesley.

Fox, Robert W., Private, First Class, USMCR. Killed—Mr. and Mrs. John E. Fox, parents, Worcester.

Gillis, Basil J., Private, USMCR. Killed—Mrs. Agnes Gillis, mother, Ipswich.

Lally, John F., Jr., Private, USMCR. Killed—Mrs. Stella L. Lally, mother, Holyoke.

Marble, Bernard A., Sergeant, USMCR. Killed—Mrs. Permilia L. Marble, mother, Somerset.

Marchwicki, Stanley J., Private, First Class, USMCR. Killed—Mrs. Mary Marchwicki, mother, Springfield.

Preston, William A., Ensign, USMCR. Killed—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur C. Preston, parents, Wilbraham.

Taylor, Paul A., Private, First Class, USMCR. Killed—Mrs. and Mrs. Thomas Taylor, parents, South Ashburnham.

Christmas Trees Burned

Twenty-one carloads of Christmas trees were burned today by the Boston and Maine Railroad. The trees, which never did get to a glutted market, were "touched off" near the Wellington bridge in Wellington.

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Chelsea Club's Membership Said To Call for Arson

CHELSEA, Mass., Jan. 7 (AP)—Police and fire department officials today awaited delivery of a membership list of a neighborhood "Boys Clubs" whose arson rules were said to be the underlying reason for a dozen incendiary fires which caused an estimated property loss of $10,000 within a two block area since Dec. 18.

Applicants were required to set at least two fires in order to qualify for membership, according to Fire Lieutenant Michael J. Delaney, of Chelsea, and Inspector Jeremiah Sullivan, of the Massachusetts Fire Marshal's office, a branch of the State Police.

The two officials said the "club's" arson rule came to light after the arrest of a 14-year-old boy, accused of setting his own house on fire in order to further his membership aspirations.

The boy said he did not know the last names of the others in the group. Police released him, on Inspector Sullivan's recommendation, after he promised he would furnish names of the "club" officers shortly.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 6.13 meg., 48.4 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

Caracas—7:30 p. m.—Music and Comedy. YV5RN, 6.30 meg., 48.4 m.

London—7:45 p. m.—Fred Hartley's music, with Jack Cooper. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—"World Affairs," Wickham Steed. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

Melbourne—9:00 p. m.—"The Truth Of It Is." VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.

Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"The Truth Of It Is." VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.; VLQ3, 9.58 meg., 31 m.

London—9:30 p. m.—Workers' Playtime. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.

London—10:15 p. m.—Grenadier Guards Band. GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.

Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Comedy in Spanish. TGWA, 6.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

GO BOSTON CAB
THE DELUXE WAY
Too many accept public convenience as a matter of fact. Many, too, discriminate and accept only a Boston Cab.
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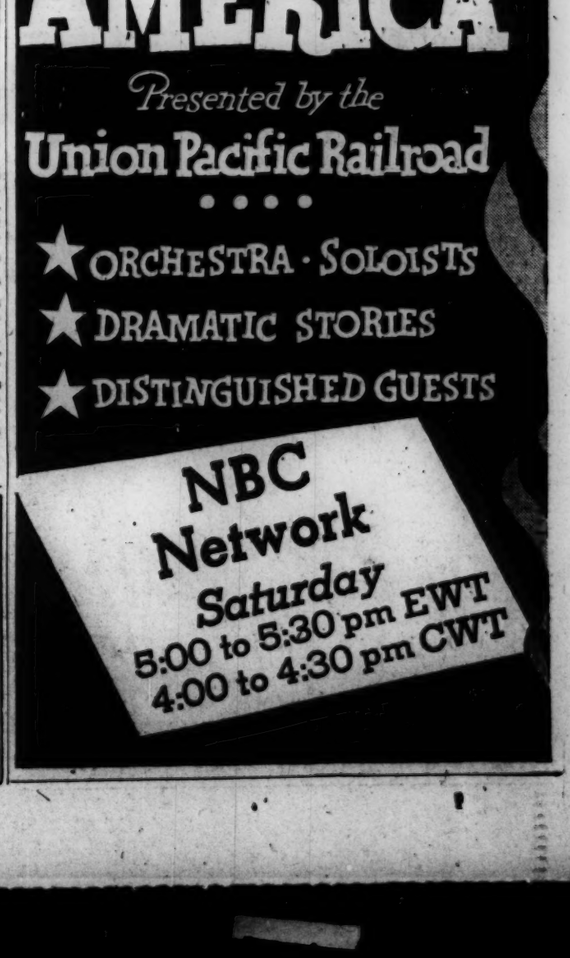

Russians Drive 10 Miles Into Poland

Continued from Page 1

tion of the size of the forces, or whether they were American or British, but American and British officers and liaison missions have been reported active with Yugoslav guerrillas for several weeks. Some of these apparently are supply officers.

The Reuters dispatch from Stockholm said the Americans and British were engaged in "heavy fighting" with Germans and Ustachis (Croat puppet troops).

Zurich, Switzerland, dispatches to London on Jan. 6 said Zagreb residents were "suffering from invasion nerves" and mentioned a report circulating in the Croat Capital that strong units of the British First and United States Seventh Armies—neither of which has been engaged in active fighting as a whole since the invasion of Italy—were concentrating on the Italian East Coast at Bari for a Balkan invasion.

The British First Army was commanded by Lieut. Gen. Sir Kenneth Anderson in Tunisia and the United States Seventh Army was commanded by Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., in Sicily.

Previously, American and British officers have been reported leading Yugoslav guerrillas on the Balkan front.

Meanwhile, the headquarters of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) announced that Yugoslav Partisan forces attacking Banja Luka, Croatian base of the Second German Tank Army, had withdrawn after six days of furious street fighting in which heavy losses were inflicted on the Nazis.

"After successful conclusion of their allotted tasks, units of the Fifth Corps have withdrawn from Banja Luka," a radiocast communique said in announcing the end of the battle.

Twenty miles to the north, meanwhile, other Partisan forces launched what General Broz described as a "successful" attack on the Sava River town of Bosanska Gradiska, its suburb, Stara Gradiska on the north bank of the river, and Nova Gradiska, a town on the Zagreb-Belgrade railway a few miles farther north.

Novo Mesto, rail-river junction town in central Slovenia, still was under siege by the Partisans, who have frustrated all attempts by the German garrison to break through their lines, the communiqué declared.

Germans May Quit Russia Entirely

By the Associated Press

Stockholm, Jan. 7

A Berlin dispatch to the newspaper Svenska Morgonbladet today quoted a German military spokesman as saying there was a possibility of the German army being forced to withdraw entirely from Russia in the face of what he declared appeared to be a giant Soviet offensive along the whole front from Leningrad to the Black Sea.

Russia:

Red Army Strikes Deeper Into Poland

Gaining momentum after crushing a series of heavy counterattacks launched by Nazi Field Marshal Fritz von Mannstein, Red Army troops were reported Jan. 7 striking deeper into old Poland from a newly established base at Rakitno, 10 miles inside the prewar Russian-Polish frontier.

Capture of Rakitno by Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's First Ukraine Army was announced in a Soviet communiqué and his vanguards were said to be pushing on along the Kiev-Warsaw railway toward Sarny, 25 miles farther west. The fall of Sarny would endanger communications between German forces operating north and south of the Kiev-Warsaw line.

General Vatutin's left wng, meanwhile, was pushing south toward the Warsaw-Odessa railway, vital Nazi supply line to the 500,000 or more German troops massed in the Dnieper River bend.

Spearheading columns drove through Goroanitsa, 20 miles northwest of Novograd-Volynski, and Chudnov, 28 miles southwest of Zhitomir, widening General Vatutin's fanlike front against the Polish border.

At the same time General Vatutin's drive to the southwest toward Rumania covered 25 miles on Jan. 6, moving from Tarascha through Zhashkov, eastern terminus of a railway running to Kazatin. Enemy units along the west bank of the Dnieper were mopped up by a force in the rear.

Berlin radiocasts, recorded by the Associated Press in London, said German forces in the Dnieper Bend already were battling a Russian pincers movement by General Vatutin's troops and those of the Second Ukraine Army under Gen. Ivan S. Konev, who, they asserted, had launched a "new major offensive" from the east.

The Russian communiqué spoke of "heavy losses" being inflicted on the retreating Germans, and listed immense stores of war equipment left behind by the enemy. These included 16 armored cars, 63 guns, 1,000 rifles, 120 machine guns, and eight ammunition dumps. Eighty-three tanks, 81 guns, 200 mortors, 175 trucks, and 180 wagons were destroyed.

"A considerable number of prisoners were also taken," the bulletin said.

Among the more than 85 towns and villages the Russians said they swept up in the Jan. 6 advances were Lipovets, 25 miles east of Vinnitsa and 39 miles from the Warsaw-Odessa railway running through Zhmerinka, 20 miles below Vinnista. To the northwest, other Russian units converging on Shepetovka, an important rail junction, overran the Miropol rail station and were less than 28 miles away from the point where the Korosten-Tarnopol and the Kazatin-Kowel lines meet.

North of Nevel, in the area above White Russia, Gen. Ivan Bagramian's Baltic Army was pushing steadily west toward the Latvian frontier. "Advantageous positions" were captured on Jan. 6, the Soviet communiqué said.

South Pacific:

U. S. Marines Press Toward Borgen Bay

United States Marines who landed at Cape Gloucester 12 days ago were pressing eastward toward Borgen Bay from the Cape Gloucester beachhead, Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported Jan. 7. However they are encountering strong opposition, and only slight advances have been made.

Both sides have wheeled up their big guns and American planes are supporting the Marines by strafing Japanese lines and gun positions.

The 600 Japanese fatalities reported in the communiqué raised to more than 2,000 the number of Japanese killed thus far in the Cape Gloucester action.

Aerial warfare against the Japanese centered at Madang, New Guinea, 180 miles west of Cape Gloucester, where American airmen delivered a 243-ton bombing; at Rabaul on the northeastern tip of New Britain, where a fighter sweep knocked 10 Japanese planes out of the sky, and at Kavieng, New Ireland, where two destroyers were hit and probably sunk.

The Kavieng raid was carried out by carrier-based planes which shot down seven Zeros, two medium bombers, and a float plane in the attack, and during a later enemy assault against the withdrawing carrier force.

The blast against Madang, important shipping and supply base on the north coast of New Guinea, came at a time when leap-frogging Allied forces were surging up the coast.

American forces which landed at Saidor, New Guinea, on Jan. 2 have moved 10 miles northward to contact the enemy and now are less than 50 air line miles from Madang.

Japanese forces cut off in the coastal jungles by the Saidor landing are being steadily driven into a shrinking pocket by Australian veterans on the Huon Peninsula, who now are within 67 air-line miles of their American allies at Saidor.

Italy:

Allies Press Drive On 10-Mile Front

With grenades, machine guns, and small arms, American troops fought over the drenched stones of San Vittore and assailed three bitterly contested strong points in the fortified village on Jan. 7 as the Fifth Army pressed its offensive all along the 10-mile front straddling the Via Casilina to Rome.

Forging ahead short distances through the snow-covered mountains, the Americans stormed the strong defenses built by the Germans to cover the key town of Cassino six miles ahead of San Vittore. The Yanks captured the 3,500-foot peak of Monte Maio about a mile southwest of Viticuso and five miles northwest of Venafro.

The seizure of Monte Maio under a hail of German artillery and mortar fire cut the German supply road from Cevaro to San Vittore near Viticuso.

The Americans who entered San Vittore from the northeast and southwest have taken more than half the town and are driving on three clusters of gray tumbledown stone buildings where the Germans have barricaded themselves.

It was a no-quarter fight with the Germans refusing to give themselves up.

The Doughboys had to creep up to the pillboxes, toss grenades through the apertures, and wipe out the defenders.

San Vittore is about two miles up the road from the village of San Pietro captured by the Americans Dec. 18 after one of the hardest battles of the Mediterranean theater.

While the Americans fought from one pillbox-converted house to another, the British on their southern leg of the 10-mile front pushed an attack at Rocca d'Envandro, capturing 79 more prisoners for a two-day total of 126.

Cold weather with snow falling in the mountains and dense clouds obscuring the mountain tops impeded the movement of the Eighth Army on the Adriatic coastal front. Indian troops, nevertheless, made a short advance west of San Tommaso.

The weather grounded most aircraft, but A-36 Invaders and P-40 Warhawks dive-bombed and strafed German gun positions and troop concentrations in the Cervaro and Aquino areas just behind the enemy on the Fifth Army front, and shot up the town of Fondi, northeast of Terracina, as well as motor convoys and trains east of Rome.

From the Air:

U. S. Bombers Raid Northern France

American Marauder bombers smashed at military objectives in Northern France on Jan. 7, keeping the round-the-clock offensive rolling after RAF mosquitoes raided Western Germany last night for the sixth night in succession.

The Marauders returned from their cross-Channel sweeps in early afternoon without a single loss. The medium bombers were a part of the parade of Allied fighters and fighter-bombers observed streaking across toward the French coast shortly after the Mosquitoes returned from their night raids.

The fleet plywood bombers knifed into their targets and skipped away without losses at the hands of German antiaircraft defenses or night fighters, a British Air Ministry communiqué said.

In addition to bombing objectives in Germany, the identity of which was not disclosed, the Mosquitoes also stabbed at Northern France, and other RAF planes laid mines in enemy waters, the bulletin declared.

Burma:

Allies Advance In Mayu Mountains

Allied ground forces on the western slopes of the Mayu Mountains northwest of the Japanese-held port of Akyab in Western Burma have made further advances after beating off enemy counterattacks, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's Headquarters announced Jan. 7.

Reporting on operations since the first of the year, the Allied Southeast Asia Command said that American-trained Chinese forces in the Hukawng Valley area of Northern Burma have driven the Japanese from the west bank of the Upper Chindwin River and have themselves crossed over to the east bank, taking up new positions.

A drive farther to the east in this area, approximately 100 miles northwest of the Japanese base at Myitkyina, would link up with Chinese Yunnan forces around the Burma Road where it enters Southwestern China.

The communiqué said that Myitkyina, northern terminus of the railroad from Mandalay, was the object of attacks by American fighters and fighter-bombers, with many hits scored on the airfield runways.

Paramushiro:

U. S. Navy Fliers Raid Big Japanese Base

United States Navy fliers of Fleet Air Wing 4 blasted the Japanese on Paramushiro Island on New Year's Day, it is reported from an Aleutian base.

About 6,626 pounds of bombs were dropped, but because of darkness, it was impossible to determine damage results.

All planes returned safely to their base.

It was so cold the windshields iced inside and outside the bombers. The raiders were met by antiaircraft fire and by at least one night fighter plane. One of the bombers was caught in a concentration of Japanese searchlights, but managed to escape into the clouds before enemy ground fire could be concentrated.

Airmen's Exposure Suit Recommended After Test

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP)—A joint committee representing United States and Canadian airsee forces recommended on Jan. 5 adoption of a new light weight waterproof exposure suit for all men flying over water.

Tests conducted off Canada, the Navy reported, demonstrate that the suits can protect their wearers "from the sometimes fatal shock of immersion in icy waters."

Volunteers from the Royal Canadian Air Force tested the suits. Men wearing the new type suits "were able to withstand benumbing water and air for hours on end without complaint," the Navy said.

On the Russian Front

By a Staff Artist

New Soviet Gains

Arrows indicate main points of Russian advance, which has pushed 10 miles beyond the old Polish border, to the West, and 25 miles toward the Rumanian border in the South.

London Sees Big Advances With Jet Plane

Continued from Page 1

tion. It is seen as evidence that Britain maintains its place in the forefront of aeronautical research.

But joint Anglo-American development of the jet plane also is seen as a most encouraging example of international co-operation and pooling of ideas in natural scientific advancement for the benefit of all mankind.

Incidentally, it is seen as a substantial counter to the Nazis' secret-weapon claims.

Place in Postwar Era

Meanwhile, thoughts here are turned to the place of this new invention in the coming air age. It is felt that this latest stride in conquering air-propulsion problems brings appreciably nearer the days of popular air travel.

And travel is very much to the fore in current post-war-planning discussions in Britain.

Children meeting in conference in London this week to discuss a better world setup for the future have laid special emphasis on the need for personal contact of nations through travel. Public-school headmasters at their conference have considered the same question of how to promote travel.

Youth here is very much alive to the potentialities of travel as a world rebuilder. It feels that, in the past, age has had an excessive advantage in being able to afford travel. This underlines the significance of a plan brought to my notice for encouraging young Britons to save now while wages are high for visits abroad when the war is over.

Travel Club Scheme

An international travel club founded by a few young men here is endeavoring to launch a scheme to put to more constructive use a part of the very large sums being spent in Britain these days on amusement. It is felt that a percentage of this inflated spending could be saved in the form of postwar credits for travel.

Practical ways already have been considered by which the price of dance tickets and other forms of amusement could include a postwar credit for travel. It would be like Slate Clubs in Britain, where one makes a small contribution all year round and has a big handout at Christmas.

Organizers of the International Travel Club are also hoping to evolve some scheme with cinema managers to promote future world travel.

Allies Disclose New Weapon: Superfast Jet-Driven Plane

Continued from Page 1

ships, almost doubling that which existed at the beginning of the year and nearly three times the tonnage completed in 1942.

"We built for the naval air force a total of 13,617 combatant planes, which gave us at the end of the year a net, after all losses, of nearly 16,000 combat aircraft, against 5,800 in existence at the year's beginning."

Joint Statement

The news of the new rocket plane was contained in a joint statement issued in Washington and London by the United States Army Air Forces and the Royal Air Force.

Several hundred successful flights have been carried out by American pilots in the United States and by British pilots with similar British aircraft in England, all without a single mishap, the statement said.

Research work on the jet-propulsion engines was begun in 1938 in Great Britain by Group Capt. Frank Whittle of the RAF, and his preliminary engine ran successfully in April, 1937.

The statement disclosed that the British Air Ministry placed its first order for a plane using jet-propulsion engines with the Gloucester Aircraft Company, Ltd., in 1939, the engines to be built by Power Jets, Ltd., in a special factory in England. Captain Whittle was lent to this company.

"The first successful flight of this aircraft was in May, 1941," said the statement. "The pilot was the late Flight Lieut. P. G. Seyers, chief test pilot of Gloucester Aircraft Company, and greatest credit should be given to Captain Whittle for the fine performance and for the genius and energy that made it possible.

Engine Sent to United States

"Full information about this jet-propulsion engine was disclosed in July, 1941, to the United States Army Air Forces, who, like the British RAF and Ministry of Aircraft Production, had the foresight to appreciate the tremendous possibilities of this new form of aircraft power unit. The USAAF at once asked for an engine to be sent to the U. S. A., and the engine which had made the first flight was sent to the General Electric Company, in September, 1941.

"As the result of close co-operation between the USAAF, the RAF, and the AAF Matériel Command, the Ministry of Aircraft Production and the General Electric Company, a number of these engines were built.

"The first of these engines was ready for tests in less than six months. At the same time, the Bell Aircraft Company was given an order to build an aircraft suitable to operate with two of these engines and the first flight in the United States was made in less than 12 months."

Better Use of Gun Expected

In addition to tremendous speed at high altitude, where the standard-type plane's propeller must whirl faster to maintain speed in the thin air, the jet-propulsion engines are expected to eliminate the need for synchronization of guns and propellers. This will permit better use of the guns.

The first American fighter plane to use the new engines was built by Bell Aircraft Company, whose President, Lawrence D. Bell, said the successful tests open a new chapter in American aviation history.

"Jet propulsion," Mr. Bell explained, "which has now passed both the experimental tests of the Army Air Forces and the Royal Air Force, proves a new [natural] scientific principle—that planes can now fly without propellers.

"Once a principle is proved, count on engineering genius of the Allied powers to develop it into greater performance records—not only to help speed the day of victory, but to pave the way toward new achievements in a postwar aviation world."

Wright Gives Views

DAYTON, Ohio, Jan. 7 (AP)—Orville Wright, co-inventor of the first successful heavier-than-air plane, said today he believed the new jet-propelled plane announced by the Army air forces, never would compete with the conventional motor-type.

He did believe, however, that the jet-propulsion idea fits into a very definite place with American air force plans.

"It's greatest advantage," he said, "is the fact it produces a great amount of power for a few seconds."

Widespread use of the jet motor, Mr. Wright believes, "is still an awful long way off."

Army Halts Actor On Soldier Views

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP)—Film actor Frederic March, who returned yesterday from a 33,000-mile tour of military camps abroad, was prohibited by an Army public relations officer from discussing with interviewers the opinions of soldiers concerning strikes on the home front.

The officer, Capt. Fred Driver, was stationed at the press conference in United Service Organizations-camp shows headquarters to give Army clearance on any statements Mr. March and comedian Sammy Walsh made about their 14 weeks' trip over five continents.

During the conference, Mr. March was asked: "In your discussions with the soldiers did any of them mention the strike situation here in the States?"

Mr. March said "the men aren't in a mood to discuss anything unless you sit down and draw them out," and began to talk further but was interrupted by Captain Driver, who said:

"That will have to be stricken. It is a political matter."

Earlier Than Harvard

Spain's American colonies had already established five universities when Harvard, the first in the United States, was founded in 1636.

Allies Enter San Vittore Against Stiff Nazi Stand

By Ronald Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

ALGIERS, Algeria, Jan 7—Grim house-to-house fighting in the Italian town of San Vittore, where American infantry of the Allied Fifth Army today was reported still to be meeting with stiff resistance from German defenders in three strongly fortified areas, climaxes weeks of steady Allied hammering at Nazi positions covering Cassino and the broad floor of the Liri Valley.

The attack that carried the Americans into San Vittore was part of an American-British offensive started on the night of Jan. 4 on a 10-mile front over rough mountainous country—in other words on nearly a quarter of an 85-mile-long coast to coast battle-line across Italy.

An advance averaging about a mile was made through rain and sleet in face of continuous heavy fire from automatic weapons the enemy has been using so effectively to hold up the Allied advance for the first time since the capture of Naples on Oct. 1.

Steady Probe by Patrols

For more than a month the Fifth Army infantrymen have been hovering menacingly on the ridges of Mt. Sammucro, the western heights of which dominate San Vittore.

From time to time they sent down patrols to probe into German defenses, seeking suitable spots for the break-through into the town itself which they have just effected.

Chinks in defense are hard to find because the Germans have attached great importance to this gateway to Cassino—key town on the road 92 miles from the Capital. As an airplane flies San Vittore is six miles from Cassino.

The direction of the Cassino-Rome road is the axis of present Allied advance in the center of the Fifth Army front, and the drive extends from a point west of Venafro to one west of Rocca.

San Vittore was long ago ringed by machine-gun nests and mortar positions, and today where the Allies have broken through it is ringed by bursting shells and German artillery emplaced on the Cassino road.

San Vittore itself is a mile and a half north of the road to Rome. In a determination to hold it to the last possible moment the Germans converted into a pillbox every suitable house in the little town cresting on high ground.

They positioned tanks and mobile guns in basements, made machine-gun nests in the upper windows, and concealed snipers on the roofs.

That is why it has been such a hard nut to crack since the Americans entered on Jan. 5, following up the barrage laid down ahead of them by a 36 "invader" aircraft blasting at infantry concentrations, dugouts, and hill-pockets.

Meanwhile the Americans on the right are pushing on toward Viticuso southwest of which they are today reported to have captured a landscape feature more than 3,000 feet high. And the British on the left have thrust their way to the headwarters of the Garigliano River collecting prisoners.

The gain in the Viticuso area threatens to cut the secondary supply line the Germans have been using cross country into San Vittore. The original plan was for medium and light bombers from the Allied Tactical Air Force to co-operate in putting down a barrage ahead of the land troops. But rough weather and low clouds enveloping the snow-mantled mountains prevented the Tactical Air Force from working.

So the invaders did the job alone. Flying beneath a cloud blanket at almost zero altitude they whizzed through mountain passes more than 300 miles an hour. And all returned safely despite the heavy small arms fire encountered.

Gain by Canadians

Similar weather conditions obtained further eastward on the Eighth Army front where the Canadians at last won possession of an 180-foot knoll that was the scene five days of heavy fighting by tanks and infantry.

Here the Canadians are now overlooking the small coastal village of Torre Macchia, only nine miles south of Pescara whence the main road runs across Italy to Rome. German resistance in this important region is stiff, as might be expected.

The fall of San Vittore won't produce any immediate spectacular change in the Italian war picture which is one of slow difficult Allied advance hill by hill, village by village.

The twin stronghold, San Pietro, only two miles west of San Vittore, fell on Dec. 18.

But even if the capture of San Vittore doesn't result in a swift break-through it will mean that the Americans have come through the hardest mountain stretch yet negotiated in Italy onto the threshold of a plain, ready for a drive to Cassino.

Japanese Forces Isolated By Allies on Huon Peninsula

Continued from Page 1

and about 600 Japanese killed in the latest flare-up on Jan. 5.

That the Japanese still are unwilling to admit their critical position on New Britain is seen in reports they are reinforcing all along the northern New Britain coast. It still is felt strongly that it will be a long, tough struggle before American troops march through the streets of Rabaul.

Meanwhile, just across the straits from Cape Gloucester, on the New Guinea mainland, Japanese ground troops face a far more critical situation. For more than a month now, units of the Australian forces have been pushing slowly up along the Huon Peninsula north of Finschhafen.

Tough Grind

At first, it was a tough, enervating grind. The coast was segmented by myriad rivulets. Diggers pushed steadily through these obstacles, frequently breaking through upon one of the many Japanese supply and barge hideouts. There would be a short battle and a mad scramble for escape. Then the Aussies would resume their slow, slogging advance.

It was an aggravating campaign in which the main body of enemy troops always was just out of reach.

The entire picture changed, however, when Americans belonging to the 32d division landed at Saidor, about 70 miles farther along the coast.

There previously had been some ultimate hope of escape for the Japanese. They could always "go to the bush" with faint hope of reaching some larger base such as Madang.

Now even that hope has disappeared. The retiring body of Japanese, which consists of remnants of ground troops who were driven from Finschhafen last October, now is completely cut off.

Latest reports from the Huon Peninsula fighting front indicate that the Japanese retreat is beginning to turn into a rout. Large quantities of equipment are being abandoned and already meager supplies being left behind. In one Japanese bivouac camp, 150 shoulder packs were found neatly rolled—and left behind.

All land avenues of escape are closed and the only possible exit is in barges, which must run blockade of prowling Allied boats at night.

That the Japanese prefer PT's to the bayonets and tanks of the Australians is seen in reports that evacuation from Sio—a small Japanese camp on the northern side of the Huon Peninsula—already has begun. Several of these barges have been sunk this week by PT boats, which are keeping a constant vigil along the coast.

Even the attempted evacuation from Sio may be barred in a few days, for Australian troops now have broken through the jungle terrain and are in the vicinity of Cape King William, within a few miles of Sio.

This soft of country the Australians find suitable for operation of their big Matilda tanks, which are spearheading their column. It is almost the same sort of military problem these same Australians learned in the African desert.

Franco Lauds Guerrillas

MADRID, Jan. 7 (AP)—Generalissimo Francisco Franco, speaking to leaders of the Spanish Army at El Pardo Palace Jan. 6, pointed to the Yugoslav guerrilla forces fighting Germany as an example of valor.

[Franco, who long supported Germany and Italy, has recently moved from "nonbelligerence" on the Axis side to the "neutrality" purported to favor neither side in the war. His government has also made some conciliatory gestures towards the Allies in recent months, including publication of Allied as well as Axis war news in Spanish newspapers.]

Franco told his officers that "even today in contemporary times the Yugoslav guerrillas, after three years of difficult struggle, are respected and even recognized."

Franco then went on: "But what is any gesture of other Europeans to us before the many epics of Spanish soldiers?"

"Five years of war are too much weight for human spirits and already on all sides the weariness and bitterness of useless war is beginning to appear as the sterility of the struggle without a horizon becomes confirmed," he said.

Saying that in a union of Spanish air, land and sea armies lay the greatest guarantee of Spain's future, Franco told his generals:

"I assure you that we have more than enough means to oppose tanks and planes—the heart, spirit and strength of our army is capable of saving any contingency. . ."

[Franco did not explain the "contingency," but may have been again warning both Germany and the Allies that Spain would oppose any invasion of its territory.]

Ship Goes Down But Crew Is Safe

NORTH SYDNEY, N. S., Jan. 7 (AP)—The entire crew of a United Nations ship survived her sinking after she was rammed by another Allied vessel off Newfoundland New Year's night, it was disclosed here yesterday with the arrival of the lost ship's captain, eight officers, and 43 crew members.

Some of the crew had a close call when they were trapped in the forward part of the sinking vessel after the impact buckled the forecastle door. With no other light than the flame of a single pocket lighter, they finally freed themselves just in time to make their escape.

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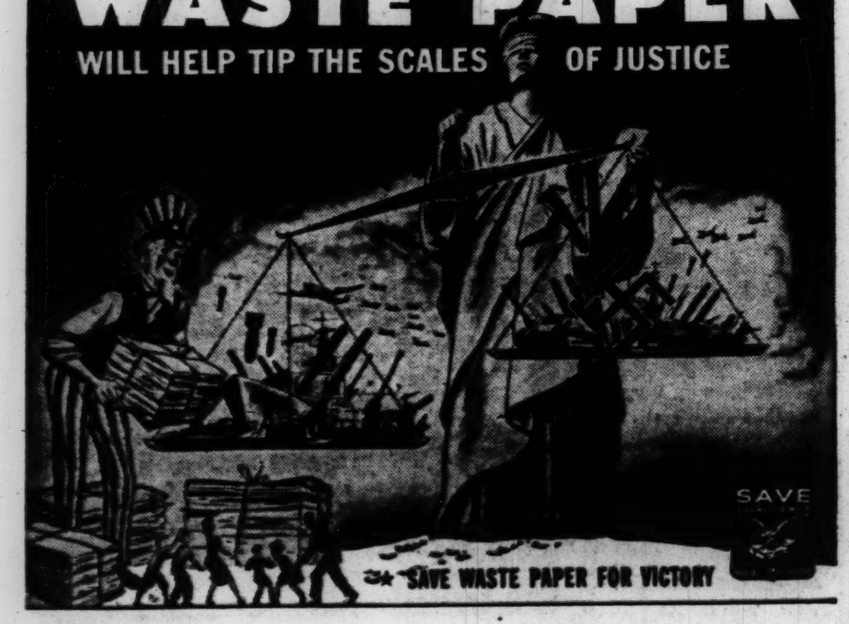

SAVE WASTE PAPER FOR VICTORY

Calm Urged Upon Poles; Common Enemy in Reich

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 7—Anglo-Polish diplomatic conversations and an official Polish appeal to Poles at home to interpret the situation calmly mark today's developments in the Russo-Polish frontier problem.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden yesterday met the Polish Foreign Minister, Todeusz Romer, and discussed with him Polish-Russian relations. Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk in a broadcast to Poles at home urged them to await developments with calm fortitude and concentrate against the common enemy, Germany.

Meanwhile, there are reports that the Polish Premier may soon visit Washington, where vital problems of Poland's future are expected to be discussed.

As for the British public, it appears most interested today in Soviet victories, though it dimly realizes that the manner and spirit in which the Soviet Government organize territories from which they expel Germans will later become an important issue, since it affects the making of a stable peace.

Mixed Tone in Press

The whole Soviet-Polish frontier problem has received a mixed reception in the British press, with a majority seeming to tend to the viewpoint that "more emotion than common sense" have been stimulated by this whole issue. The general attitude is that it is a mistake only to talk of eastern frontier—that the western frontier of Poland should also be considered simultaneously. And since such action is impossible at this moment the whole frontier problem should be postponed till the end of hostilities.

Leftist sections of the British press describe the Polish Government's manifesto as "untimely." The Daily Herald poses question why should the Treaty of Riga of 1921 be regarded as sacrosanct [that is the treaty which gave Poland its frontiers of Sept. 1, 1939].

It points out that when the Polish statement declares that frontiers cannot be changed by "established facts," but only by freely negotiated treaties, that this frontier in 1920 was itself the result of military force.

This paper also adds that Poland took Ukrainian districts of East Galicia by force and Vilna by a coup d'etat. Therefore it concludes the Polish 1920 frontier was as much the result of armed compulsion as was the frontier the Russians seized in 1939.

Extension in West?

These and similar statements in other newspapers conclude that any Soviet-Polish agreement is unachievable if each side insists that a frontier of the past, whether 1920 or 1939, is a sacrosanct for all time.

The Russian press has meanwhile put forth a suggestion that Poland's frontiers be extended in the west as a compensation for losses in the east.

And since the Polish statement yesterday, though recording that the Polish people would never accept a settlement by force didn't rule out the possibility of a settlement by agreement, the door is not yet closed.

Many references have been made in the past few days to the attitude of the Polish underground movement in view of Russia's advance across the Polish frontier.

While this is naturally a matter which might develop into one of great seriousness, at the moment it hardly seems to be such since the underground movement operating much more in German occupied Poland, that is in the so-called general government than further east. Further this underground movement is well disciplined and works in closest cooperation with the Polish Government here in London.

Underground Army

German ruthlessness and brutality haven't succeeded in destroying this underground movement. It is well-organized. Its head is the representative within Poland of the Government in exile, ranking as a member of the London Cabinet and having general administrative and executive powers. He has representatives in various parts of Poland.

As part of it there is the Polish underground army which concentrates upon diversionary activities against the German military machine, sabotage against the German industrial and civil service machine and activities as fighting guerrilla groups.

There is also since 1941 a Directorate of Civil Resistance which like the people's tribunals in time of national emergency and turbulence can beliver two kinds of punishment, ostracism or the capital penalty. These activities, together with the secret press, continue to keep the de facto Polish government alive within the country.

[The Associated Press quoted Premier Mikolajczyk as saying in his radiocast last night that the secret organization exists "at all levels of state administration — political, military, social, and economic."

"The Polish state never ceased to exist despite the German attack in 1939 and subsequent occupation," he declared. "All that happened was that its organs had to become secret under the pressure of events, with the exception of those which had to remain in the open for the purpose of carrying on their duties outside the country."]

It would be too much to expect that the Germans would not seek to exploit the present situation to their own advantage. NPD, that is the news and press agency of the Wilhelmstrasse, propagates to the Poles such comments as "If the Soviet Government have any intention of adopting a more conciliatory attitude toward the Polish emigre government they will certainly not allow the present opportunity to slip by. . . . The strong Poland which Stalin once ironically demanded is a buried Poland."

The German High Command, it is clear, hopes for Russo-Polish clashes. And German propaganda through Herr Frank, the ruthless German Governor, has already issued a proclamation offering Poland a "fitting place in the future family of European peoples," provided some Poles co-operate with the Germans against the Russians.

Rubber-Saving Airwheel

Air-Powered Aircraft Tire Perfected

Flexible vanes built into special Goodrich aircraft tires cause them to become self-rolling when the plane's landing gear is lowered, thus reducing wear of impact on landing, B. F. Goodrich Company claims. Invented by Henry F. Schippel, tire engineer, the vanes catch the air stream when the wheels are lowered and spring back into position flush with the side wall on the upper half of the tire's rotation. Tires with this device had "successfully made more than twice as many landings as the average tires," the company said.

Florida Trip Possible If Planned Ahead

Monitor Traveltalk

By M. LeTour
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—A vacation in Florida this year will be different than in the past, but it is still possible if it is well-planned in advance.

Definite reservations for travel and living accommodations should be made before leaving home. A room in a private home is the most likely lodging. Hotels generally are well filled and there are long waiting lists for apartments or houses. Most of the chambers of commerce in Florida have lists of available rooms and many of them will make temporary reservations.

It is particularly difficult to find rooms for children, especially with kitchen privileges which babies or small children usually necessitate.

Trains, buses and planes coming down here are crowded at times, but it is often possible to find transportation without usurping the place of a traveling serviceman. Reservations sometimes must be made 30 days in advance; regulations now prohibit making them any longer ahead of time.

Entertainment

Most of the usual forms of resort entertainment are still offered to vacationers here. There is swimming in fresh or salt water pools or in the ocean. All restrictions on daytime bathing have been lifted at Miami Beach and on the Miami side of Biscayne Bay, Tahiti Beach and Matheson Hammock Park are still open to the public.

The beach at county-owned Matheson Park with its shady coconut palms, elaborate bathhouses and refreshment buildings are only one phase of this park's appeal. The hammock (or Florida jungle) itself has long been of interest to visitors from other states who like to study the flora of this region. Adjoining it to the south is the Fairchild Tropical Garden.

Many of the more remote points of interest in Florida which cannot be reached by train are on regular bus routes. Mid-week bus trips are advisable since there are many servicemen crowding them over the week ends. Among the tourist attractions now open as usual are the inspiring Singing Tower built by Edward Bok at the Mountain Lake Sanctuary near Lake Wales; the Cypress Gardens near Winter Haven and Silver Springs near Ocala.

Curtailment of gasoline for motorboats has increased the popularity of sailboating. Fishing is possible although there are some restrictions. Sightseeing and fishing excursion boats are still operating.

Golf Courses

Seven championship golf courses in the Greater Miami area are open to civilians. More than 100 tennis courts will be found in public parks, hotels and club grounds. There are numerous indoor and outdoor bowling alleys and shuffleboard courts. Several stables in this vicinity rent riding horses and provided instructors. There are dude ranches scattered over the State.

Music-lovers will find an increase here in musical activity. Both the Greater Miami Music Association and the University of Miami Symphony Orchestra are in their winter season of concerts featuring some of the country's finest musicians as guest artists. "Carmen" is being given Jan. 8 by the Opera Guild of Miami. Many other music organizations keep the concert calendar well filled. There are free outdoor concerts in city parks.

Save Paper!

When you finish reading this newspaper, fold as you buy it from your dealer and save for the wastepaper salvage campaign. Tie in bundles about 18 inches high.

Legislators Hail Dewey Plan For $140,000,000 Trust Fund

By Wyona Dashwood
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 6—Leading with Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's widely heralded 1944 keynote recommendation to conserve the expected $140,000,000 State cash balance this fiscal year in a special postwar reconstruction fund, the 167th Legislature went to work today with an initial grist of 146 new measures. Swift approval poured in from all sides of the trust fund bill introduced in both houses, with commendation of the Dewey proposal for use of the windfall surplus "out of the hurricane of war" as a peacetime conversion reserve. Its legislative sponsor is Assemblyman D. Mallory Stephens, Lower House Majority Finance Leader.

For the rest, the lawmakers were ready with a miscellany of proposals, major and minor as last year, when the Dewey Republican administration was instated. Strong Republican majorities obtain in both houses with the Governor even more firmly in the saddle. This year's Senate membership, under President (protem) Benjamin F. Feinberg, numbers 30 Republicans to 20 Democrats, and that in the Assembly, under Speaker Oswald D. Heck, 90 Republicans to 59 Democrats and one American Laborite.

Of other major recommendations in the Governor's message still awaiting legislative introduction, his proposed "Missouri Plan" method to preclude repetition of the Aurelio judgeship scandal in the last election was a disappointment to advocates of an appointive judiciary, who see the proposal as a setback to early action and unlikely of any implementing this session.

The Dewey suggestion, requiring a constitutional amendment which would postpone effective ness until 1946, would permit each of the nine jndicial districts in the State to determine its own method of selection of Supreme Court justices, with the revision form, however, left entirely up to the lawmakers.

Under the Missouri Plan proper, a nominating commission recommends three candidates for an existing vacany, from whom the Governor selects one for a 12-month "try-out," when the voters accept or reject his appointment on the record.

The Governor's proposal for establishment of a Department of Commerce in the State Government to start functioning by April 1, approved by the people in the 1943 election, is among initial offerings under sponsorship of Assemblyman Irving M. Ives, head of the Joint Legislative Committee on Industrial and Labor Conditions. This would do for business, particularly small business, what the State Department of Labor does for workers, and is a "Dewey" program "must" for speedy enactment.

Included also is a bipartisan bill introduced by Senator Louis B. Heller and Assemblyman Robert J. Crews, New York City Democrat and Republican, respectively, to strengthen the law for the punishment of antireligious vandalism aimed at current outbreaks in that area.

Other bills would provide cost-of-living raises or bonuses for civil employees; a $400,-year wartime bonus for all State employees.

Rural Germany Seems to Find War Far Off

Continued from Page 1

rather rough-mannered, stubborn and not too alert mentally.

It took Hitler and his propaganda boys many years of speech-making until they had pounded it into the heads of the Rencheners that "der Führer" was the greatest man in all of Germany's history.

But, having accepted the Nazi notion, the villagers are sticking to it and it will take some time until they will realize that Hitler's power is really on the wane and that Germany stands no chance to finish the war victoriously.

It would be a mistake to assume that the Rencheners are ardent Nazis. They want to see Germany holding a leading position and are willing to do their share to achieve this aim, but they take little interest in politics and are difficult to arouse from an equanimity which is very close to lethargy.

In the middle of 1939 there occurred a rare outburst of enthusiasm at Renchen when Hitler passed through the village after an inspection tour of the West Wall. He was wildly cheered then and the excited Rencheners crowding around the Führer's car competed in pressing upon him their modest gifts of products of the countryside.

"Know All That Stuff"

However, this was an exceptional occasion, and soon after that memorable day the villagers dropped back into their old pace, being neither too enthusiastic nor too indifferent about the Party. As I was told on one of my visits to Renchen during the past six months, they attend Party meetings out of "decency." They obediently attend the Bürgermeister's pep talks but afterward hardly remember what was said.

As one of the villagers to whom I spoke expressed it: "What's the use of listening to the Mayor? If we read the papers we know all that stuff anyway." This quotation can be considered the common attitude.

Among the adult population there is resentment against the activities of the Hitler Youth. But this feeling is not new. Mothers have long objected to the customary Sunday youth excursions because they keep the children from church. Fathers have grumbled because they consider the hiking and constant playing at war a waste of shoes and energy.

On the other hand, in all instances where Party ordinances do not interfere with their traditions and the daily routine of life, Dr. Goebbels' propaganda has taken a firm hold on the Rencheners. They are convinced that the German Army can stop the Russians, though some of the more imaginative among them feel a shudder if they think what might happen if the Russians broke through.

Explanation of Raids

Yet the majority believe that the withdrawal in the East is a voluntary one, undertaken in order to save men, shorten the supply lines and deprive the Red partisans of the opportunity of interfering with the High Command's plans.

When I cautiously pointed at the strength and the results of the Allied air offensive, my friends at Renchen assured me that the British and American air raids were the best proof that the Allies faced an early collapse.

The raids, my friends told me, were nothing but the last desperate efforts of drowning people. The Allies, I was told, could not stand the high losses they were suffering in every raid. The Rencheners listen to radio reports about air battles with attention.

Any time when news of this kind is expected they flock into the "Wirtshaus," the local inn, sit down close to the radio and get all excited when a particularly high score of downed Allied planes is being announced.

Once during last summer, when the High Command communiqué mentioned the shooting down of 100 four-motored machines, the whole village knew about it in a short time. German plane losses, of course, are not fully reported.

Renchen has had its place on casualty lists. And it has its pride in a large number of Iron Crosses awarded to its "boys." But it is still in a mood to point with pride to the fact that there have been no deserters among the soldiers from Renchen.

Bomb refugees, Austrian units stationed in Strassburg, and foreigners working at Renchen's tin foundry and saw mill are the only ones who, to a modest degree, though, convey to the Rencheners a few of the actualities of war.

Billeted in Renchen

Altogether some 75 former residents of Dortmund and Cologne have been billeted at Renchen. Their mentality is necessarily more pessimistic than that of the villagers, who did not much like these "city folks" moving in on them. The Social Welfare Commission had to force some peasants to make room for the evacuees.

The guests themselves feel quite clearly that they are not wanted. As one of them said: "If only Renchen would be bombed! Then they would understand."

Most of the Austrian soldiers stationed in Strassburg, just across the Rhine, are openly anti-Nazi. They tell the Rencheners stories of the great mental depression and the anti-German feeling in Vienna, and they also enlighten them about the bad state of German economy and the dwindling value of German money. But these stories do not appear to work any deep conviction among the villagers.

There are slightly more than 100 foreign workers at Renchen —90 Frenchmen, half a dozen Russians, 10 Poles, and 4 Italians. In the beginning, the villagers felt hostile toward the foreigners. By now they have grown accustomed to the French, but still harbor apprehensions about the Poles and the Russians. Since Badoglio's "treason" Italians scorned.

The people of Renchen, and probably those of many other villages and hamlets of the Reich, believe not only in victory but also in Hitler's promises concerning the postwar period: the rebuilding of the destroyed cities more beautiful than they were before; riches and leisure for every German citizen.

They visualize the construction of new highways, new bathing resorts, new vacation ships for the "little man."

They believe that Dr. Robert Ley, the Reich's Labor Front leader, already has the plans ready for a new type of one-family house—simple but comfortable—and that all these things are not far off.

I was assured that the reconstruction would begin soon; as soon, in fact, as the secret weapon would be put to work finishing off the Allies. And it is generally taken for granted that Germany's secret weapon is "nearly ready."

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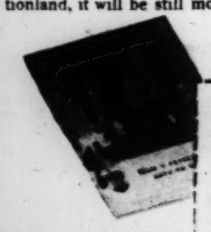

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The Home Forum

Truth's Simplicity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANKIND is entering upon a period of reconstruction and universal betterment in which great patience, wisdom, and brotherly love will be demanded.

In the days ahead it will be wise to remember that life is essentially simple and straightforward because Life is God and His government is natural and direct. No matter how difficult seems the problem, how threatening the situation, there is always a simple, satisfying solution in divine Mind, and the difficulty can be worked out through undeviating reliance on the power and presence of divine Love.

Let us refuse to admit as real and effective the suggestions that the difficulties ahead are enormous, the problems complex and intricate, because mankind seems to be enmeshed in a tangle of differing opinions, religions, social customs, habits, and traditions. Let us rather look to God, Mind, infinite Love, and to His unerring wisdom and guidance. Let us give to Mind our unswerving obedience and allegiance, confident that in the omnipresence of infinite Mind there can be no conflicting traditions, no intricate, insoluble problems.

⁂

Human reasoning is often laborious, tortuous, involved, leading to a complexity of action and method. Only in the government of divine Mind, Spirit, is there to be found that satisfying freedom which is man's birthright. The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, voices this in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." She says (pp. 517, 518): "Man is not made to till the soil. His birthright is dominion, not subjection. He is lord of the belief in earth and heaven,—himself subordinate alone to his Maker. This is the Science of being." And on pages 520 and 521 of the same work she writes: "Spirit acts through the Science of Mind, never causing man to till the ground, but making him superior to the soil. Knowledge of this lifts man above the sod, above earth and its environments, to conscious spiritual harmony and eternal being." Thus man is not in reality in subjection to a material existence which God never ordained for him. How careful, then, we should be not to be deceived or dismayed by the perplexities and falsities of mortal existence!

⁂

Entangling habits of condemnation, criticism, censure, ensnaring beliefs of false ambition, selfishness, envy, jealousy, etc., fetter and imprison mortals in their enslaving toils, whereas Christian Science proves that to reflect and express the divine nature releases thought from such bondage and brings to human experience better conditions, greater happiness, real freedom. Problems of all kinds can be solved easily and simply when it is understood that "Spirit acts through the Science of Mind."

God is always at hand to guide and support. Who would ever think of divine Mind, Principle, as worried and perplexed, rushed or overworked, confused and overwhelmed with the demands of His own creation? He maintains His entire universe in complete order and perfection. Spirit, infinite Love, is vital, vivid, active, kind, generous, sending forth abundance of joy, harmony, and peace.

⁂

Let us forsake involved and ambiguous thinking, and let us foster the simplicity which is inherent in divine intelligence. The Bible tells us of the utter ineffectiveness of mortal mind's so-called reasoning. We read in I Corinthians 1:20: "Where is the wise? where is the scribe? where is the disputer of this world? hath not God made foolish the wisdom of this world?" And subsequently in his second letter to the Corinthians, Paul touches on the need for simplicity of thought when he writes (11:3): "But I fear, lest by any means, as the serpent beguiled Eve through his subtilty, so your minds should be corrupted from the simplicity that is in Christ."

⁂

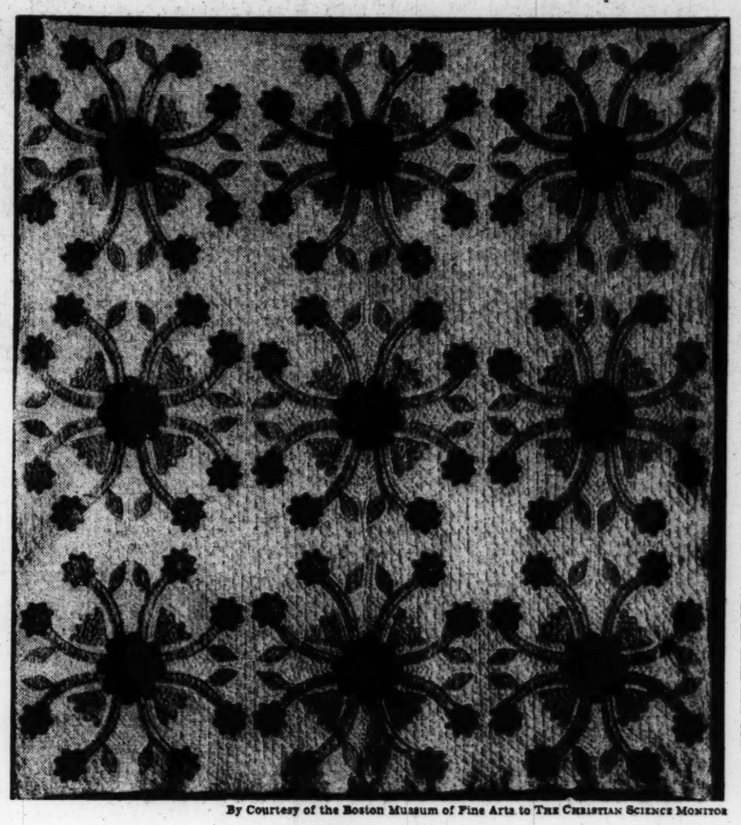
It is natural, therefore, that in the Science of Christ, or Christian Science, we should find the simple teaching and directness of thought which characterized the teaching of the Master, Christ Jesus, and which counteract the intellectual subtleties of "the wisdom of this world." This Science helped one student to rise above the burden of world-wide problems and their complexities, because he clearly saw how completely foreign to divine Mind was anything in the nature of difficulties, intricacies, and mental gymnastics. In common with many others, he is proving the truth of Mrs. Eddy's statement (*ibid.*, p. 114): "Christian Science explains all cause and effect as mental, not physical. It lifts the veil of mystery from Soul and body. It shows the scientific relation of man to God, disentangles the interlaced ambiguities of being, and sets free the imprisoned thought."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech]

Trees In Winter

The street
Is populated its full length
With trees of quality. They've stood—
Some of them for centuries—
And waited each season's sure return.
With each returning,
Appropriately they express their lasting gifts:
Sprouting, they promise resurrection;
Leafing, their branches reach toward heaven,
Making offer of fulfillment;
And then, with winter come,
And its frozen firmament,
Their branches stripped, still hold all of warmth
And all of consummation—
Their stark, bare beauty engraved against the sky.

JANE FELL



By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN AMERICAN BED QUILT

SO MODEST was the domestic artist, so unheralded the product of her nimble fingers, that there is little record of the decorative arts of the American pioneer. In characteristic fashion, much has been made of the easel artists, and recently an enthusiasm for silver and cabinetwork has been fostered. But home-developed handicraft has been regarded as a lesser feature of our national culture. It is provincial and untutored, evolved through ingenuity to supply a need. However, when we set the city-bred art alongside the homemade product, we find that the latter exhibits a quality of imagination and a spontaneity that schooled performers have either lacked or suppressed.

The textile arts answered a household need; they provided floor and bed and window coverings. But the housewife had a love of color and pretty design, and deftly she invented patterns to adorn the challenging lengths of linen and wool. The gift to arrange a pattern, to deploy neat motives harmoniously over a surface, was inborn, reaching back to English, or Dutch, or Swedish, or French, or German ancestry. She exhibited an impulse, an endowment which is fairly common throughout the world. Her art was an art of the people, legible to peasants and pioneers anywhere in the world.

Today when the inclination to such expression has slackened, because of the abundance of cheap manufactures, we look upon these home crafts with heightened appreciation. We know that the machine may approximate the designs, but never substitute the initial spontaneity which prompted their invention.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Prostota pravdy

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této stránce

LIDSTVO přichází do doby nového budování a všeobecného zlepšování, v níž bude vyžadována veliká trpělivost, moudrost a bratrská láska.

V příštích dnech bude moudré pamatovati si, že základně život je prostý a přímý, protože život jest Bůh a Jeho vláda je přirozená a přímá. Necht' se zdá problém býti sebe těžší, necht' je situace sebe hrozivější, vždy jest prosté, uspokojující rozřešení v božské Mysli, a to, co je nesnadné dá se vypracovati pomocí stálého spolehání na moc a přítomnost božské Lásky.

Rozhodněme se, že nepřipustíme jako skutečné a působivé sugesce, že těžkosti stojící před námi jsou ohromné, že problémy jsou složité a spletené, protože lidstvo zdá se býti zamotané v spoustu rozličných názorů, náboženství, společenských obyčejů, zvyků a tradicí. Raději pohlížejme k Bohu, Mysli, nekonečné Lásce, a k Jeho neomylné moudrosti a vedení. Dejme Mysli naši pevnou poslušnost a věrnost, jsouce jisti, že v vždyprítomnosti nekonečné Mysli nemohou býti sporné tradice ani spletité, nerozřešitelné problémy.

⁂

Lidské rozumování je často pracné, křivé, spletité a vede k složitosti činnosti a metody. Jediné ve vládě božské Mysli, Ducha, můžeme nalézti onu uspokojující svobodu, která je rodným právem člověka. Objevitelka a Zakladatelka Křesťanské Vědy, Mary Baker Eddy, hlásá tuto myšlenku ve své učebnici "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a zdraví s klíčem k Písmu). Praví (str. 517, 518): "Člověk nebyl stvořen aby vzdělával půdu. Jeho rodné právo jest vláda, ne poddanství. Je pánem nad veřením v zemi a nebe,—sám je podřízen jedině svému Stvořiteli. Toto jest Věda bytí." A na stránkách 520 a 521 stejného díla, píše: "Duch jedná prostřednictvím Vědy Mysli a nikdy nevede člověka k tomu, aby vzdělával zem, naopak, povyšuje jej nad půdu. Vědomí toho povznáší člověka nad hroudu, nad zem a její zevnější okolnosti k duchovní harmonii a k věčnému bytí." Takto člověk ve skutečnosti není poddán hmotné existenci, kterou Bůh nikdy pro něj neustanovil. Jak vážné musíme dbáti tedy o to, abychom nebyli oklamáni aneb posrášeni zmatky a falešnými zjevy smrtelné existence!

⁂

Zapletající zvyky, jako odsuzování, přísné posuzování, hanění, svůdné věření ve falešnou ctižádost, sobeckost, závist, žárlivost a podobné poutají a věznì smrtelníky v jejich zotročujících nástrahách, kdežto Křesťanská Věda dokazuje, že zrcadlení a vyjádření božské přirozenosti vysvobozuje myšlenku z takového nevolnictví a vnáší v lidskou zkušenost lepší poměry, větší štěstí, skutečnou svobodu. Problémy všeho druhu mohou býti snadně a prostě rozřešeny když porozumíme, že "Duch jedná prostřednictvím Vědy Mysli."

Bůh je vždy při ruce aby vedl a podporoval. Kdo by si kdy představil božskou Mysl, Princip, ustaraný a rozpačitý, chvátající aneb přetížený prací, zmatený a přemožený požadavky Svého vlastního stvoření? Udržuje Svůj vesmír v úplném pořádku a dokonalosti. Duch, nekonečná Láska, je podstatná, živá, činná, laskavá, štědrá, vysílající hojnost radosti, harmonie a pokoje.

⁂

Zanechme spletitého a dvojsmyslného myšlení a pěstujme onu prostotu, která je vlastní božské inteligenci. Bible nám vypravuje o úplné nepůsobivosti tak zvaného rozumování smrtelné mysli. Čteme v První epištole Korintským (1:20): "Kde jest moudrý? A kde učený? A kde chytrák tohoto světa? Zdaliž Bůh neobrátil moudrosti tohoto světa v bláznovství?" A později, v druhém listu Korintským, Pavel se zmiňuje o potřebě prostoty myšlenky když píše (II Korint. 11:3): "Ale bojím se, aby snad, jakž onen had svedl Evu chytrostí svou, tak nebyly porušeny mysli vaše od sprostnosti, kteráž jest v Kristu."

⁂

Proto jest to přirozené, že ve Vědě Krista neb Křesťanské Vědě, nalezáme prosté učení a přímost myšlenky, které vyznačovaly učení Mistra, Krista Ježíše a které působí proti zachytralostem "moudrosti tohoto světa." Tato Věda pomohla jednomu studentu povznésti se nad břemeno světových problémů a jejich složitost, protože jasně viděl jak zcela cizé bylo božské Mysli vše podobající se nesnázím, zapletenosti a honosivému ukazování vycvičené mysli. S mnoha jinými lidmi dokazuje pravdu tvrzení Mrs. Eddy (tamže str. 114): "Křesťanská Věda vysvětluje celou příčinu a účinek jako mentální, ne fysickou. Odhrnuje závoj záhady s Ducha i těla. Ukazuje vědecký vztah člověka k Bohu, rozmotává spletenou obojetnost bytí a osvobozuje uvězněnou myšlenku."

"Rudimental Divine Science" and "No and Yes" ("První Základy Božské Vědy" a "Ne a Ano") od Mary Baker Eddy, v jednom svazku v anglickém a českém jazyku možno koupiti v čítárnách Křesťanské Vědy nebo objednávkou na adresu Alfred Pittman, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Veškeré informace týkající se ostatní literatury o Křesťanské Vědě v češtině možno dostati od: The Christian Science Publishing Society (Vydavatelská Společnost Křesťanské Vědy), Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Grampaw Sang in the Morning

IN OUR FAMILY, Grandfather was much more than a person: he was an institution, something venerable and majestic and awful like the Constitution. To us, his grandchildren, his name was "Grampaw," and he got from us the deep respect and awe which in the 1880's the advanced age of forty-three commanded. He was head of the household, and he ruled wife, children, both married and single, grandchildren, and servants with strict if kindly rigor. We, his grandchildren, were privileged to share with him one of the periods of the day when he relaxed.

This was in the morning, in the kitchen, while Grampaw began his breakfast.

⁂

The big Charter Oak cookstove, its nickel trimmings glistening in the glow of the hot fire shining from the open drafts in front, would be filled with enough pots and pans to fill a modern apartment kitchen from floor to ceiling and from wall to wall. On the back of the stove steamed a kettle of grits, in a great iron skillet hissed thick slices of luscious country ham. A kidney stew simmered in a second kettle, and a great pan of biscuits lay waiting its turn to be popped into a three-foot oven by the busy hired girl. On the first two front fire-holes, swung from iron frames which allowed them to turn over into the fire-hole, two waffle-irons browned their crisp disks. In those days when folks ate breakfast, they ate breakfast. There in the sunny kitchen warm with cooking food, while Grampaw waited for his breakfast, he took one of us on each knee, cocked his eye questioningly and, beating time with both feet so that my sister and I rose and fell with each beat, he would troll in a hearty sea-goin' voice:

O, darkies, hab you seen ole massa,
Wif his muftash in he face?
He went away sometime dis mornin'
Like he gwine to leave de place.

O Massa run, he! he!
De darkey stay, ho! ho!
O doan you hyah dem darkies singin'
In de year ob Jubilo!

Delighted, we rode time to the music and crowed with joy. Grampaw knew all the songs. He brought them back from the levee where we kept a big boat store, a fascinating place where horse-drawn trucks drew up to his loading-platform in Commercial Alley and rousters carried loads in and out. His was not a boat store of rope and pulleys and kevels and other gear for boats, but a store which sold milk and cream, butter and cheese, and all sorts of bread and crackers and cake to the steamboats on the Mississippi. His favorites were "Old Dan Tucker" and "Clar de Kitchen," but he sang hundreds of others. I remember an Uncle Remus-y stanza about a frog and a lizard:

Darkey bake a hoecake,
Set a frawg to watch it.
Frawg fell asleep
An' de lizard come an' cotch it.

And there was another one about a 'possum, an upside-down singer:

'Possum on de simmon tree;
One eye look right down on me.
By his tail de critter hung
an' to me dis song he sung:

Git along home, my yaller gal,
git along home, my darlin'
git along home, my yaller gal.
Cats and dogs is snarlin.

⁂

Sometimes he varied song with story, told us tales of his six-foot Irish father, Hugh and his Pennsylvania Dutch mother, and his four brothers, all of whom were river men. Born in Cleveland, Grampaw had come to St. Louis in 1851 to work for his uncle, Joseph Garneau, who in turn had come to St. Louis from Quebec in the days when his address was *St. Louis de Missouri de United States de Illini*. Garneau had a bakery, a huge establishment for those days, all of two stories, which he turned into a cracker factory during the Civil War. Grampaw would tell us little girls how he courted my grandmother when he had to carry a lantern through the woods from Fourth Street to Fifteenth Street, in the days when he was twenty and she was sweet seventeen.

Most of the songs seem to have come out of minstrelsy, and this one may have, too, though it would seem to have Scotch accents. Certainly it was made by a man of few words:

O Sandy loaned a man his mule,
The man had a loan of Sandy's mule.
Sez the man to Sandy: "Will yuh lend
me your mule?"
"To be sure I will," sez Sandy.

⁂

On would go the songs about chickens in the bread-tray and frogs in the well while the hired girl put the breakfast on the dining-room table and the family gathered one by one in the dining-room. After a while, Grandmother—she who had been courted with lighted lantern—would walk out into the kitchen, the sternness in her look contradicted by the smile in her eyes and say reproachfully: "William, we are waiting."

Down we went to the floor, up came the singer out of his chair to say in a surprised way: "Why, are you waiting for us, Nancy?"

Grandmother would nod yes, and so in to a songless breakfast in the big dining-room.

Fourteen grandchildren came to bless the old man's home in the wilderness—you could sing it to the tune of "Great Grandad." Two of them came too late to have Grampaw sing to them. The fortunate twelve still feel sorry for the two who were born too late for Grampaw's singing.

J. L. M.

Rain on the Gabled Roof

It will never come in that way
Though it work through the night and day
By lashing, by picking, by prying.
It will wear itself out with trying.
But up from the ground—that's another matter.
I know a house where the rains spatter
And drip on the vacant floor.
Rain entered once by the door
In the dark, with a battering roar
Like a fist of water hurled madly.
And I think when I find what the waters found
Though I build too well, I build badly
When I turn my back upon higher ground.
I shall carry uphill while able
And guard my roof with a gable
Like a spire of hands overhead
For the rain or whatever unstable.

CHARLES MALAM

The Spokesman for Democracy

I BELIEVE MYSELF that it is not the politicians, the statesmen, not the historians who best speak for New World Democracy, but Walt Whitman. If you wish to know what heroism meant to the early Greeks, you must ask Homer. If you wish to know what moral unity meant to the Middle Ages, you must ask Dante. If you wish to know what aristocracy meant to the English Renaissance, you must ask Shakespeare. And if you wish to understand what was the, perhaps unconscious, ideal of democracy in the formative years of the nineteenth century, the question should be addressed to Whitman and his poems.

In everything that referred specifically to the development of his own country, Whitman was a strong nationalist. . . . There was little that anyone could have told him as to how government in the United States was made to work, why and how it failed when it did fail, and how it succeeded when it did succeed. He was as local and as national in most of his editorial writing as Horace Greeley.

But if his left hand was nationalist, his right hand and his imagination were both internationalist. When he came at last to write from his own inner life, and in his own way, he was not content to speak only for the United States, nor was he much concerned (in his poetry at least) with the political organization of the northern Republic. He believed firmly that the system of government as such of the United States, a system inspired by the Declaration of Independence, based on the Constitution, worked out by representation in a balance of executive, judicial, and legislative powers, was good in principle and would endure. That is, it was good for us, and would endure with us. But this system, so he believed, was not the essence of democracy. It was only the system of a democracy—the United States in the nineteenth century. The essence of democracy was an ideal—and it should be noted that it was an ideal which he believed was most likely to succeed in the New World of both North and South America. When he says "America," he frequently means the New World, not just the United States. . . .

Readers of "Democratic Vistas" and the noble poems will never be content again with easy generalizations about Whitman's idealistic optimism. His vision of democracy as the guardian of personality, the nurse of individual growth, seems overconfident until one discovers how much more he knew of the danger and diseases of democracy than even the ablest of his critics. . . . Neither a congress nor a constitution makes a democracy, but only the nature of the individuals in the state. These are his warnings; but his faith in democracy is still more important. "To be a voter with the rest is not so much . . . but to become an enfranchised man . . . equal with the rest; to have the road cleared to commence the grand experiment, whose end (perhaps requiring several generations) may be the forming of a full-grown man or woman—that is something." Because in modern times only such an achievement can "ballast" and make secure a state worth living in, worth fighting for.—From "Walt Whitman; an American," by HENRY SEIDEL CANBY. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

We Spent Most of the Day Skating

THE SNOW CAME early that first winter. It piled itself high around the well-banked houses. From every chimney smoke rose in thick spirals. It grew colder and colder. First the water froze on Mr. Kemp's pond, and then on the bay.

The snow plows came through our country lanes, throwing the snow high on each side as they plunged through drifts. Each time they came the cliff sides rose a little higher, until in February our part of Flying Point was like a tunnel.

Some said it was the coldest winter on record, that first winter that we were in Maine—ten, twenty, and thirty below zero. Your breath seemed to freeze as it hit the outer air. If you went out you had to walk very fast, or work hard at chopping wood, or clearing your own dooryard of snow. We were very busy. There was not only the shoveling to attend to, but the clearing of the roof, for the snow's weight threatened to damage the gutters, and even press down through weak places into the attic. With a long stick I would knock off icicles which had formed on the gutters, some of them three feet long.

In January there was a three-day thaw, and the snow melted off the pond and the bay. Then came a rain, and after that it froze again. It made the salt water of the bay, which is usually so rough, like sheer glass.

David got out our skates, and I put on a skating costume which I had bought for Rockefeller Center two winters before. It was French blue velveteen, and it had a little white rabbit-fur collar, a rabbit-fur hat like a Cossack's cap, and even a small round muff.

Never was there such a day. The sky was as blue as Italian skies in midsummer. The ice on the bay was a miracle of opulence, ermine and silver and bushels of diamonds. We skated for miles, down to Bunganuc and back to Little Flying Point, over to Mere Point and back to our shore. The blades of our skates were so newly sharpened that they sent us with effortless speed down glittering avenues in a world new-made.

Sometimes I would falter, for I am not a good skater, but David and I would cross arms and he would take the burden of my inexperience. He didn't seem to mind. He is an excellent skater, though he says he isn't. We spent most of the day skating, not even stopping for lunch until we were so hungry there was no denying our appetites. . . .

Sometimes David would skate backwards, pulling me toward him; and when I felt I could not skate another stroke, he would get behind me and push, and I, standing rigid like the figurehead on a ship, could feel the wind whirl by on each side of me. It was splendid.—From "Our Way Down East," by ELINOR GRAHAM. (New York: Macmillan.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1944

Why China Fights On: Down-to-Earth Saga of Its Common Soldiers

Argentines See in Spain, Possible Port in Storm

Political developments under Franco are closely watched by Ramirez crowd and also by monied and land-owning classes tied to the Axis tail who fear possible ruin under triumphant democracy.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay — The Ramirez dictatorship in Argentina is following political developments in Spain closely and anxiously. This vigilance extends to practically all sections of the so-called ruling classes—monied and big land-owning Argentines—who are committed irrevocably to Axis friendship and to isolation from the United Nations.

To these people, who plan to retain power in a world of triumphant democracy, it is essential to have some "port in the storm" of their postwar isolation. Spain has always been principally in their minds in this respect and officials of the Castillo and Ramirez regimes have, at times, been almost fulsome in their adulation of Nationalist Spain, General Franco and Madrid methods and policies of government.

Even today much more Argentine interest is shown in sending wheat on credit to Spain than in building up supplies of this and other cereals for the feeding of a liberated Europe possibly next year. This is not so much for any sympathy with the unfortunate people of Spain as for asserting a claim on Spanish iron and other goods which, it is felt in Buenos Aires, will be unobtainable from other sources for some time.

Although obvious for some time that the Axis is condemned to defeat it was only recently that Argentine rulers began to display any real anxiety about the future of the Franco regime. Their past tranquility, probably, has been due to the appeasing attitude shown toward Madrid by the British and American governments. Even today the majority of Argentine officials seem convinced there will be no violent change in the peninsular government and that nothing will prevent their country from pursuing the written or unwritten bargains on postwar trading struck with Franco. The view is openly expressed among them that, if Franco falls, there will be some monarchical compromise, with no immediate return to liberalism. Therefore, they say, Spain will be perfectly safe for Argentina to trade with—and through, of course—while the world settles down after the war and until the "little matter" of Argentine neutrality is forgotten. So, what with a Spanish loop-hole and an agreement, perhaps, with Sweden, and an extension of trade pacts with most South American powers, it is considered in Buenos Aires that Argentina will be relatively "safe" in the early postwar years. It is insisted, too, that Argentina will be in a strong position as a food supplier. A prominent official of the Ramirez government declared that European democrats will do business with anybody and at any time when they are hungry.

Despite all this brave talk, however, there is a strong undercurrent of doubt and anxiety about Spain. It increases as General Franco's position wavers and as movements are reported in Mexico and elsewhere for the recognition of the exiled Republicans. Buenos Aires, too, cannot disregard the changing attitude of neighboring governments. From Chile, Uruguay and Colombia come reports of Spanish representatives being encouraged to keep "out of the limelight." On the other hand, refugee Republicans are being treated liberally and deferentially.

Break Demanded

Here, in Montevideo, last week, Deputies Jose Maria Penco and Paysee Reyes, introduced a motion in the Chamber demanding a rupture of diplomatic relationships with Spain. Thus far has Uruguayan antagonism been ventilated against the Franco regime. The two deputies, who belong to the independent nationalist party, justify their demand on the grounds: 1. That the present government is not the true expression of the Spanish people, 2. That it does not answer with democratic requirements and, 3. That it does not figure among those who are mobilized against the Axis. They declared that the "terror" was still proceeding against the democratic intelligentsia of Spain and suggested that joint continental action might be feasible to bring an end to the recognition of an anti-democratic regime.

It is not likely that the Uruguayan motion will have any concrete legislative results, nor is it possible to secure any joint continental action when Argentine—and even much Brazilian and Peruvian—opinion remains unchanged regarding the Franco regime in Spain.

Meantime trade expands between Argentina and Spain as fast as the two countries can carry it. All the carriage is being undertaken in Spanish ships but this is outweighed by the fact that Argentina already has provided the greater part of the million tons of wheat it contracted to supply on credit to the Madrid government. In addition it is sending other classes of cereals and food to Spain or Spanish colonial territories. There has been a great deal of wheat and barley, for instance, shipped to Las Palmas.

In return, regular consignments of Bilbao iron and steel are reaching Buenos Aires. Iron and steel, of course, are the very commodities being denied Argentina by the United States and the United Nations. Argentina, at the same time, is desperately trying to obtain some iron from the Chilean mines, in exchange for wheat, but this will prove a more difficult transaction, as Chilean iron deposits are owned principally by American interests who, for the war effort, have first call upon them.

Another obstacle which the Argentine isolationists are attempting to negotiate is the ocean carriage problem. They contend that the postwar trading problem will be much easier if they have their own ships to carry their own products overseas. They say, frankly, they will be at the mercy of the democratic nations, if these wish to exert pressure, unless they have their own ships. Argentine shipyards are incapable of constructing large ocean-going vessels, so orders have been placed with Spanish shipyards. An Argentine naval mission has been in Madrid for several months hurrying up the building of ships already ordered and arranging for new vessels to be built. An order for a destroyer of the Argentine Cervantes class has also been placed. Further, the Spaniards are being asked to stimulate their own building of merchantmen to be placed in the River Plate trade.

All will go well, it is argued in Buenos Aires, if there is no violent or complete change in Madrid. If they themselves lose power, the argument proceeds, the liberals—or "communists" as they call their middle-class compatriots—can fix up their own relationships with the "Yankees" and United Nations democrats. But the military and their friends will forcibly resist any movement to supplant them, the warning is given.

Falangist agents have been less active in Buenos Aires of late. On the other hand, the Ramirez governing group has been more active than ever in copying and enforcing corporative government as attempted in Madrid. At the present time military officers, backed by clerical and civilian sympathizers, and especially in the domain of labor organization, are busy erecting a corporative edifice similar in practically every respect to that of the Fascists which recently collapsed like a house of cards in Italy and to that in a state of semi-paralyzed construction in Spain.

The Argentine overtures to Nationalist Spain completely ignore the feelings of more than a million Spanish residents in that country and possibly 3,000,000 more with first- and second-generation ties in the motherland and, therefore, directly affected by the tragedies of Franco rule. These millions, living in a land of plenty and because they are in a position slightly to mitigate by remittance the sufferings of their relatives and friends at home, remain quiet but they will assuredly raise their voices at the first suitable opportunity against attempts to promote Argentine-Spanish friendship on the basis of political and ideological expedience.

Neither are pure Argentines themselves any too happy about the course of affairs. Leaving aside the purely political aspect, those devoid of government connections contend that trade is being built up on a one-sided basis, to the detriment of the River Plate republic.

Associated Press

Chinese Soldiers Moving Up on the Salween Front in China

Constantly harrying the Japanese on China's "Back Door" to the Salween front, these Chinese soldiers move up across a rushing mountain stream. A line across the river helps them keep their feet. Branches on their backs help them merge into the foliage of the area.

Chinese Co-Eds Eager To Join China's Army

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York, Jan. 7

Word was recently received in Chungking that many co-eds in the university town of Chengtu and in other towns of Szechwan Province have applied to the military authorities for permission to join the Army, according to the United Nations' Information Service.

As the conscription law has not yet made provision for women to participate actively in military service, Chengtu military authorities have asked their superiors for instructions regarding the applications. They have promised that, in case of necessity, the girl students may be summoned to do auxilary war service.

Up to the present time more than 3,000 students of both sexes in Szechwan have volunteered to join the Army.

Tokyo Will Be Wiped Out, According to Halsey Cue

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 7 (AP)—When American troops get to where Tokyo now stands, there'll be "a little celebration where Tokyo was," says Admiral William F. Halsey, Southwest Pacific naval commander.

The comment prefaced Admiral Halsey's appearance at the Army-Navy war conference which begins today with discussions by Gen. H. H. Arnold, Army Air Forces chief, and other military officials with West Coast civic and business leaders. Sessions conclude Jan. 8 with a public military spectacle.

Holding his first press conference since his secret return to the mainland on New Year's Eve, Admiral Halsey refused to predict Jan. 6 when the Tokyo celebration would take place, declaring he had done so once [New Year's Day, 1943, when he said the Japanese would be defeated in 1943]. But, speaking of his operational area, he added:

"We have the finest representatives of American manhood ever assembled, and they're fighting as one team. The Japs don't like the way they're fighting—and they'll like it even less."

Admiral Halsey said it was natural that American boys, many of them brought up in cities, should feel out of place in the jungle at first, but he declared they had proved to be better jungle fighters than the Japanese ever were and are killing the enemy at a ratio of ten to one.

Asked about Japanese naval gunnery, the U. S. naval chief answered:

"Well, the only time we see it is at night, but we're better than they are. They don't seem to want to come out and play in the daytime."

"Yes, Jap torpedo planes are good," he remarked, "but ours are better. The Jap pilot calibre is going down steadily—no question of that."

Admiral Halsey told reporters he wished he were an orator to do justice to the Marine Corps and the Seabees.

"They have done tremendous things under difficult conditions," he said. "Why, Munda airport is better than any airport in the United States, and the Seabees built it. But I feel the same way about every outfit working down there."

The Admiral declined comment on Gen. Douglas MacArthur's political possibilities, replying only: "He's a splendid soldier." He also evaded a question on the soldier vote in the next national election, declaring, "Our boys are interested in killing Japs."

Admiral Halsey said British warships have operated in concert with his forces and that American and British planes used carriers of both flags during combat operations.

Here for a brief visit with his wife, he is scheduled to confer with officials in Washington before his return to sea duty.

Prison Camps Of Japanese 'Satisfactory'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP)—In one Japanese prisoner camp where 1,174 American soldiers are interned, there has been no mail since May, 1942.

But the International Red Cross, reporting on the visits of its representatives to this and two other camps, describes conditions as "satisfactory."

The reports were made public today by Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah, Chairman of a Special Senate Committee on War Prisoner Treatment, to whom they were sent by Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson.

"Undoubtedly," said the Secretary, "the camps reported on . . . are 'show' camps. Nevertheless, there is some comfort to be derived from the fact that at least a few of our men are faring no worse."

Christmas dinner for the prisoners was being planned at the Shanghai camp when the report was made, Dec. 15. It said:

"Owing to high cost of commodities and difficulties of securing supplies, the celebration will be on a smaller scale than last year. Planning dinner consisting of good soup, pot roast with vegetables, pies, fruit, coffee and cigarettes."

"Conditions generally very satisfactory, . . . health good," said the Shanghai report, remarking that while winter clothing was needed, it probably would be available in the January relief shipments. Heating, the report said, will be limited, but the condition is shared by all residents of Shanghai. An effort was being made to compensate by increasing hot meals and hot tea.

A report from the Haiphongroad Camp also described conditions as "highly satisfactory in every respect."

Conditions at the Hoten (Mukden) Manchukuo Camp, where there are 16 American officers, 511 noncommissioned officers and 647 privates, were reported in considerable detail. Most of these men were transferred from the Philippines, particularly Bataan and Corregidor.

The men, says the report, are housed in three new two-storied brick buildings, with separate hospital, canteen, bathhouse and utility buildings. The barracks are heated and electric lighted, fitted with bunks and straw mattresses, supplied with blankets, sheets, pillow case and cover, with mosquito nets in summer.

Foods include flour, cornmeal, fish, fat, vegetables, soyabeans, apples, tangerines, salt, some spices and tea, to provide 3,800 calories for patients, 4,120 for laborers, as compared with 3,457 for Japanese soldiers. The prisoners, the report said, are satisfied with the food, but find the diet, in the long run, somewhat monotonous.

Many Obstacles Overcome In Struggle for Freedom

Fighters in Chinese Army modest about heroic deeds in war against Japanese—Inferior equipment fails to halt determination to win—Gain courage from victories such as Changteh triumph.

Continuing his tour of the central China battlefields, Mr. Stein reports today on the Chinese soldiers' increased confidence in victory and the wide influence these fighting men are exerting in the building of a new China.

By Guenther Stein

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE ON THE CENTRAL CHINA FRONT, Dec. 31. Delayed—The most interesting of many interviews I have had so far on my visit to the Central China front was my first talk today with some of the common soldiers. They were eight men from among the relatively few survivors of the 57th Division, which defended Changteh against the Japanese until Dec. 3.

It was a pleasure listening to the straightforward accounts from these simple, intelligent country people whose kind is China's backbone, and likewise the Chinese Army's best element. They not only told modestly of heroic deeds which are too similar to those of soldiers in other Allied armies everywhere to be told in detail, but concretely characterized some important features of the Sino-Japanese warfare.

Far from complaining about the lack of materials, Sergeant Chow Shou-fu, a sturdy man with 10 years of Army service, whose outstanding intelligence naturally made him the main speaker of the group, replied to my question whether an insufficiency of material hampered the operations of his unit by saying: "It is true our equipment is inferior to that of the Japanese. For example, the Japanese have three times as many trench mortars for each company as we have any they are of longer range.

Enough Ammunition

"But we have had enough ammunition. Our 'three rules when not to shoot' are the reason we have enough and the reason for our success. We must not shoot until we have a really good target, until we actually see the enemy, and unless we are certain we can kill. Even hand grenades are not used against a mere two or three Japanese, whom we try to kill otherwise or to capture. Against four Japanese we might use hand grenades, although reluctantly. Only against five or more do we throw one unhesitatingly."

This is the best explanation I have heard of the strong and weak points of Chinese tactics under circumstances of chronic scarcity of weapons and ammunition.

With regard to use of gas by the Japanese, the soldiers were equally uncomplaining and cheerfully realistic. "All of us have often been exposed to tear, sneezing, and suffocating gas, but no other kind," they said. All commanders whom I interviewed also stated that no other gases have been employed so far.

"The Japanese throw gas containers, mainly at night, when fighting at close quarters. We use handkerchiefs or towels wetted with water during these gas attacks, while the Japanese wear gas masks. We always recover fully after 10 minutes or so. The gases cause us some difficulty, but never fear or retreat. The Japanese really are at a disadvantage, because gas masks slow down their activity during synchronized assaults because of breathing difficulties."

Campaign Intense

Accounts of losses during the Changteh campaign, which in itself was intense, although by World War I standards relatively small, sounded plausible enough against the background of destruction I saw in the city. Soldiers opined that the total Chinese strength in Changteh when the Japanese assault began was 8,000 with about 4,000 actual combatants. Somewhat more than 100, among whom were some of the men I saw, remained in hiding in the city after the occupation because of being cut off and because they had not received withdrawal orders.

These soldiers had no drinking water for four days but none surrendered. One soldier stated that when the remnants withdrew from the city, his company of 100 had 40 seriously wounded who had to be left behind and never were seen again after the return to the city, while every one of the others was lightly wounded.

One of those hiding in the city during the occupation explained that on the third day, a Chinese coolie who ran away from a Japanese forced labor corps told how the Japanese prepared their retreat from the city. The coolie told how happy he was when, another four days later, after a calm broken only by occasional Allied bombings, he heard the sound of Chinese rifle shots, which can be distinguished from the sound of Japanese rifles. Soon after, the coolie returned, shouting to the men in hiding, "The Japanese are gone. Come out."

The soldiers greatly appreciated the Allied air support in all stages of the fight for Changteh, especially during the siege by the Japanese, when planes dropped munitions and food. They said, "Yes, we had some of the dried beef and pork they dropped."

Top Nazi Groups Told to Attend Church

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7—Apparent beginning of a Nazi about-face on religion is noted in reports just received by the Office of War Information.

Need of steeling themselves against destruction being wrought by Allied bombs is said to be behind sudden official instructions to the Gestapo and Storm Troops, top Nazi groups, to attend church services, despite Hitler's long attempt to paganize Germany.

According to information received by the OWI, two newspapers in Germany have echoed the new "back-to-church" order. One is said to be the Novoe Slovo, Berlin Russian-language organ of Alfred Rosenberg, Germany's No. 1 anti-Christian spokesman. Before the Nuremberg Congress in 1938, Dr. Rosenberg declared that "both the Catholic Church and the Evangelical Confessional Church, as they exist at present, must vanish from the life of our people."

"First indication of the sudden Nazi discovery of God," the OWI said today, "came with a press report from Sweden that Interior Minister Heinrich Himmler, Chief of the Gestapo, and Storm Troop head Gen. Wilhelm Schepmann had instructed their organizations to attend church services.

Need of Co-operation

"'By your attendance, you will make the faithful believe that National Socialism can co-operate with the church and with religion,' the order was quoted as stating.

"Simultaneously with the Swedish report of the enforced 'back-to-church' movement among the Nazi police units, the Hamburger Fremdenblatt, a newspaper published in part for propaganda purposes beyond Germany's border, carried an editorial on Dec. 25 bidding the German people to put their 'life and destiny in God's hand.'

"'Everyone fears life, crashing walls and explosion,' the editorial decalred, 'but those who were forced to act under such circumstances discovered that it needed but a short struggle to overcome this fear and to find new hidden inroads into the soul exuding a stream of unknown energy and courage.

"'If our nerves break under horror and terror and war of nerves, our great historical figures would have lived in vain, and our victorious battles would have been acclaimed for nothing. This realization, this moral principle on which German destiny literally depends, is contingent on our ability to withstand constantly increasing burdens.'

"Indestructible Things"

"The editorial then asked the German people to forget their 'sorrow over the loss of goods and chattels' and to realize that since 'religion has again become modern,' humanity 'should build more on indestructible things.'

"A few days later Rosenberg's paper chimed in. On Dec. 31 the Novoe Slovo wrote:

"'Never before have millions upon millions faced death as now. What is life? Is it a product of cosmic process? Is it a mirage, only existing in our minds? Is this mechanical process some sort of a devil's merry-go-round to continue until its mechanism runs down, or is it a theater in which we appear as puppets playing dramas and comedies to amuse—we do not know whom: God or satan?

"'Two thousand years ago a miracle occurred and Christ gave us an answer. Even those who do not believe in Christ must admit that his coming was the birth of a new era establishing contact between our earthly life and eternity.

"'By seeking to unravel secrets of matter by splitting it into molecules, atoms, and electrons, we pass beyond the borders of physical life and enter into the region of eternal truth. Prophets and teachers of all times entered that road to truth. Have we got the courage in face of a triumphant, laughing, proud materialism, to follow those old footsteps until we find our way to him who gave us such a clear answer to our questions?'"

'Versatile' Corporal Held in $10,000 Bail

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP)—An Army corporal, said by the Federal Bureau of Investigation to have been at various times a radio commentator, department store floorwalker, Chinese Army general and United States Army second lieutenant, was held under $10,000 bail today on charges of being an unregistered agent of the Japanese.

The man, Arthur Clifford Read, American born, was arrested while on furlough from Camp Croft, S. C., yesterday.

F. B. I. Director J. Edgar Hoover said in Washington that Mr. Read admitted getting $15,000 from Japanese authorities in Hong Kong, Seattle, and New York for propaganda work.

Mr. Hoover said Mr. Read began working for the Japanese in Shanghai in 1938, giving information on the Chinese Army. He later returned to the United States, the F. B. I. head said, and lectured in the Middle West and New York as Chinese General Lee Tok Kow Goon, making disparaging remarks about the Chinese.

Old Transmitter Goes to the War

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 — It doesn't sport a pith helmet or a glamorous tan, but a 5-ton radio transmitter now in Naples sending news directly back to the United States from Advanced Press Headquarters, has had as adventuresome a career as a live correspondent.

Now dubbed "The Relic," the transmitter, according to the National Geographic Society, was first assembled in 1937 by the National Broadcasting Company to report from Canton Island in the mid-Pacific on the total eclipse of the sun on June 8. Installed on the Navy tender Avocet, the transmitter relayed a description of the eclipse as observed by natural scientists of the joint National Geographic-U. S. Navy Eclipse Expedition.

Back in the United States the transmitter was used in a number of special programs. It first went to war in 1942 when it was shipped to North Africa to be in readiness for emergency invasion use. Early in the invasion of Sicily the transmitter was installed at Syracuse, where it sent back many hundreds of thousands of words of press copy to Allied headquarters from whence it was relayed to the United States.

Upon the invasion of Italy, the transmitter was again uprooted and sent to the mainland close on the heels of the Allied invasion forces. In Naples on Nov. 14 the transmitter sent out the first news program directly to the United States from Advanced Press Headquarters.

Allen 'The Terrible' Given Army Honors

CAMP HORN, Ariz., Jan. 7 (AP)—The Legion of Merit was presented yesterday to Maj. Gen. Terry (The Terrible) Allen for outstanding service in commanding the First Infantry Division in Sicily.

The presentation was made by Maj. Gen. Alexander Patch, Commanding General of the California-Arizona maneuver area.

Chaplain Finds Soldiers Intent On Practical-Type Christianity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7—Soldiers who have been through religious experiences overseas will affiliate with churches only if they meet their need for a "practical everyday Christianity," Chaplain John S. Garrenton, Staff Chaplain of the India-China Wing of the United States Army Air Transport Command warned at a War Department press conference here after 22 months at the battlefront.

"They will not," the veteran Chaplain predicted, "be interested in denomination. They are going to pick the church that offers them something worth while in the days ahead, Major Garrenton is a Baptist.

The men overseas, the Chaplain said, are "fed up with creeds but not with religion." He added: "They do not want a lot of high ideals for tomorrow, but something that will be practical today."

The Chaplain told how he had held "religious services" in airplanes, on the deck of ships, on railroad platforms. Sometimes, he said, he sat in the co-pilot's seat and talked with the transport fliers who take supplies "over the hump" from India to China. He made more than 30 trips across the mountains, was under fire nine times, and on his Asiatic campaign ribbon wears two battle stars.

Lapse on Home Front

No. 1 problem on which men seek spiritual aid at the battle front is marriage infidelity at home, the Chaplain disclosed. As he told of a man who had come to him "crying like a baby" because he had received a request from his wife for a divorce, the Chaplain was visibly moved.

"A woman who has a husband overseas wading through hell, sweat and blood and is playing around over here with another man is about the lowest thing I know," he declared. "And the next lowest thing I know is the man who runs around with her."

The Chaplain went on to explain that he did not mean to say that the majority of men overseas had this problem, but he said many were worried about it because of the doubts raised in their minds by reports of general loose morals back home.

As for the men's behavior, he said most of them were too tired or didn't want to run around with strange women. In the men's barracks, he said, pictures of mothers, wives and children are most prevalent. Less than 25 per cent of the men, he estimated "pin up" pictures of shapely girls.

Fear for their own personal safety is not a problem the Chaplains have to deal with, Major Garrenton said. 'Fear is something you don't hear much about," he said.

Services Voluntary

The Chaplain estimated that 75 per cent of the men in his theater attend religious services which are purely voluntary. He said every Chaplain has Jews, Roman Catholics, and Protestants at his services.

"A man who has a conviction that God is very real isn't going to lose that conviction when he comes back," he declared. The Chaplain said he was thinking of one pilot, a Capt. John Payne, whose plane was forced down into a tree top and the controls knocked out of his hands. Captain Payne related later that he said, "God you fly her, I can't."

"He landed successfully and claims he never touched the controls after that moment," the Chaplain related.

Most of the men he has helped want to do something to further his religious work in return, the Chaplain said. One Sergeant presented to him an altar, hand-made out of scraps of wood, with a candelabra made out of tin cans.

A veil of secrecy that has shrouded the activities of the India-China wing of the Air Transport Command for the last 13 months was lifted this week when President Roosevelt sent a citation to Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, noting the "exceptionally outstanding performance in the face of almost insurmountable odds in moving vast quantities of military supplies by air to China."

Today's Closing Quotations on the New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's Sales (est.)	800,000
Previous day's sales	843,670
1944 volume to date	3,256,030
1943 volume to date	2,108,336

Stks Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	2	60⅝	60½	60⅝	+ ⅛
Acme Sti (3a)	1	53¼	53¼	53¼	+ ¼
Adams Exp (1½g)	6	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
Adams-Millis 1¾ag	1	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	+ ¼
Addressog-Mult 1	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ¼
Air Reduction 1a	10	41¼	41⅛	41⅛	+ ⅛
Alaska Juneau	3	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
Alb&Susq 3.80a †	50	126	126	126	
Allegheny Corp	19	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
Allegheny pf xw	7	25¼	24½	24½	— ⅛
Alles pf $30 ww	39	25¾	24¾	24⅞	— ⅛
Alleghany pr pf	4	28½	37½	37½	
Alleg Lud Stl 2g	8	26⅝	26⅛	26½	
Allen Indust (3¼g)	1	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	
Al Chem & Dye b	3	150	149	149	+ ½
Allied Kid (1)	1	14	14	14	
Allied Mills (2g)	31	32⅛	31⅝	32⅛	+ ⅞
Allied Stores (1)	15	15½	15	15	— ½
Allied St pf (5)	1	96¼	96¼	96¼	
Allis-Ch Mfg 1¼g	18	39¾	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅛
Alpha P Cem 1	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	
Amal Leather	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Amerada Pet (2)	4	86⅛	86	86⅛	+ ⅛
AmAgChem 1.20a	3	30¾	30½	30½	— ¼
Am Airlines 1½g	2	60¼	60¼	60¼	— ¼
Am Bank N .20e	3	18	17⅞	17⅞	
Am Bank N pf 3	11	61	60¼	60¼	— 1
Am Bosch	2	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
Am Cable & Rad	8	8¾	8½	8¾	— ⅛
Am Can (3)	3	84½	84	84	
Am Can pf (7) †	43	173	172	173	+ ½
Am Car & Fdy 4g	21	26¼	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅛
Am C&F pf 1¾ag	1	71½	71½	71½	+ ⅞
Am Ch&Cable (2)	10	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ½
Am Crystal Sug (1)	3	15⅝	15⅜	15½	
Am Distill	15	114	112	113⅜	+ ⅜
§ Am Distil stpd	3	50	49½	50	+ ½
Am Encaus Tiling	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅛
Am Export L (2)	1	25½	25½	25⅜	— ⅛
Am & For Power	19	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
Am&FPS6pf 4.35k	2	62¾	62½	62½	— ¼
Am&FP7pf 5.07g	3	71	70½	70½	+ ¼
Am & FP 2 pf	10	17	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
Am-Haw SS (3)	2	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	+ ⅛
Am Hide&Leath	2	⅛	3½	3½	— ⅛
Am Home P 2.40a	1	67	67	67	— ¾
Am Ice	7	41½	41¼	41¼	
Am Internat (1½g)	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
Am Locomo (4g)	61	16⅜	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
Am Loco pf 7	1	81¾	81¾	81¾	+ ¼
Am M & Fdy .80	3	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
Am M & Met (1)	13	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
Am Metal (1¼ag)	3	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ¼
Am News 1.80	200	34	33¾	34	
Am Pow & Light	11	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
Am P & L 6$6 pf	15	47¼	46¾	46⅞	— ⅛
Am P & Lt $5 pf	36	42¾	42	42	— ½
Am Rad&StSofT	2	165	165	165	— 1
Am Rad&St S .40g	14	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Am Roll Mill (1g)	14	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	
Am R M pf4½g †	580	66	65	66	+ 1½
Am Safety Razor 1g	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Am Seating 4ag	1	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
Am Smelt&R (2a)	7	38¾	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅝
Am Sm t pf 7 †	30	148	147½	147½	— ½
Am Snuff 4.60e	2	42¾	41½	42¼	+ ⅛
Am Sti Fdrs (2)	10	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	
Am Stores 1.4e	2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Am Stove (1.20)	5	19	18½	18¾	+ ⅛
Am Sug Ref 2e	3	30½	30½	30½	+ ⅛
Am Sug pf (7)	2	111¼	111	111	— ⅝
Am Tel & Tel (9)	18	156¾	156¼	156¼	
Am Tobacco (3a)	6	59¾	59¼	59¼	+ ¼
Am Tobacco B (3a)	5	61	60⅞	61	+ ¼
Am Tob pf (6) †	30	139¼	139	139	— ½
Am Type Fdrs ½g	4	9⅝	9½	9½	
Am Viscose (2)	7	43⅞	43⅝	43⅝	— ¼
Am Viscose pf (5)	2	118¼	118¼	118¼	+ ¼
Am Water Works	15	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Am Woolen	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
Am Wool pf 8g	1	69¼	69¼	69¼	—1
Am Zinc L & S	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
Anaconda Cop 2½g	39	26	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
Anchor Hock Gl 1g	6	20⅛	20	20	
APW Paper	3	21½	21⅜	21½	+ ½
Armour III	205	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	
Arm III pr pf 1¼k	13	88½	85	88	+ 1½
Armour III pf	†150	119	107	111	+ 6
Armstrong C 1.35g	2	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝	+ ⅛
Artloom Corp .55g	15	9⅜	9	9⅜	+ ⅛
Artloom Cp pf 7 †	40	104	102	104	+ 2
Assd Dry Gds (1g)	4	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
Assd DG 1pf 6	†230	92	91	91⅞	+ 1⅜
Assoc Inv pf5 †	10	105½	105½	105½	
Atch T&SF 1½ag	37	56½	55¾	56	+ ½
Atch T&S F pf (5)	4	83¾	82	83¾	+ 1¼
Atl Coast Line (3g)	14	28	27¼	27¼	— ¼
Atl G&W Ind (3g)	1	28	27½	27½	
Atlas Corp (1½g)	3	12	12	12	— ⅛
Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	53¼	53¼	53¼	— ¼
Atlas Pow 3½ag †	40	58	57¾	58	+ ⅛
Austin Nichols	10	8⅛	7¾	8	+ ⅛
Aust N Pr A3½k †	80	75¼	74½	75¼	+ 1¼
Aviation Corp .20g	99	4⅛	4	4⅛	
Bald Loc ct 1½g	41	20¼	20	20⅛	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio	33	6¼	6	6⅛	
Balt & Ohio pf	16	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Bangor & Ar	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
Barber Asphalt	6	25	24½	24⅝	— ⅛
Barker Bros (3ag)	3	12⅝	12½	12½	
Barnsdall Oil .60a	11	17½	16⅞	17	— ⅛
Bath Ir Works 1e	7	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
Bayuk Cigars 1½	1	26	26	26	
Beatrice Cr 1.85g	1	31½	31½	31½	— ⅛
Beech Aircraft 1g	3	11⅛	10½	10½	— ½
Bell Aircraft (1a)	134	13½	12⅝	12¾	+ 1⅛
Bendix Aviat (3)	9	35	34¾	34¾	— ⅛
Benef Ind Ln 1.35g	4	18	17⅞	18	+ ½
Best Foods ⅓e	3	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
Beth Steel (6)	13	58¾	58⅜	58½	+ ⅛
Beth Steel pf (7)	3	117	116⅜	117	+ ¼
Bigelow-Sanf 2	4	39½	39¼	39½	— ⅛
Black&Decker 1.60	2	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
Blaw-Knox (.60g)	4	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
Bloomingd .85g †	40	16⅜	15¾	15¾	— ½
Boeing Airpl (2g)	12	14½	14¼	14¼	— ¼
Bon Ami B 2½ †	100	47	47	47	
Bond Stores (2g)	8	34½	34	34	— ½
Borden Co (1½g)	60	29⅜	29	29⅛	
Borg-Warner 1.60	6	35⅜	35	35⅛	+ ⅛
Boston & Maine	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Bower Roll B 2½g	1	37½	37½	37½	— 1½
Braniff Airways .60	5	13¾	13⅝	13¾	— ⅛
Bridgeport Br (1)	15	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
Briggs Mfg (2)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
Bristol Myers 1.90g	1	42	42	42	+1
Brkln Un Gas ½g	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie .60g	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Budd Mfg	8	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
Budd Mfg pf †	80	93	98½	98½	— ½
Budd Wfg 5$pf	†160	49⅞	49½	49½	
Budd Wheel (1½g)	6	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Bullard Co 2½g	8	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
Bulova Watch (2)	1	33	33	33	— ⅛
Burling Mills 1.90g	5	28½	28⅜	28⅜	+ ⅛
Burr Add Mach .60	29	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅛
Bush Termin'l .20g	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Bush Term pf 6 †	40	57	54	57	+3
Bush T B pf¼k †	9	49⅞	47¾	49⅞	+2⅜
Butler Bros .60	9	9¼	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅛
Butler Bros pf 1½	4	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ¼
Butte Cop & Z 1½g	6	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	
Byers (AM) Co	6	13⅞	13½	13⅝	
Byers (AM) pf7 †	60	75½	75½	75½	
Byron Jackson 1¼ag	1	22	22	22	+ ¼
Calif Pack (1½g)	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
Callahan Zinc Lead	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
Calumet&Hec .85g	5	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
Campbell Wy 1¼ag	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Can Dry G Ale .70g	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	
Canadian Pacific	27	9¼	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
Can Sou Ry 3	† 50	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ¾
Cannon Mills (2)	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	— ¼
Cap Adm pf (3) †	1	44	44	44	
Caro C & O (5) †	†10	99	99	99	+1¼
Carpenter Stl 2½g	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ¼
Case (J I) (new)	8	37⅛	37⅛	37¼	— ⅛
Caterpil Tractor 2	7	45¾	45¼	45½	
Celanese Corp (2)	7	38	37½	37½	— ⅜
Celanese 7 pf †	30	115	114	115	+1
Celanese pr pf 7 †	50	124¼	124¼	124¼	+ ½
Celotex Corp (1g)	4	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	
Celotex Cp pf 1 †	50	17¼	17¼	17¼	
Cent Aguirre 1½g	14	20¼	19⅞	20¼	+ ⅛
Cent I L of 4½ †	110	108¼	107⅝	108¼	— ¼
Cent RR NJ	13	10⅜	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
Cent V Sug (1g)	10	25	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
Cerro de Pas (4)	4	35	34⅞	35	
Certain-teed Prod	3	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf †	220	60¼	60¼	60¼	— ½
Champ P & F (1)	12	24¾	23¾	24⅜	+ 1
Ches & Ohio (3a)	14	45¼	45¼	45½	+ ½
Chi & E III (1ag)	4	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
Chi&E III A 2.50g	26	13¼	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
Chi Grt West	15	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	
Chi Grt W pf 3½k	16	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+ ⅜
Chi Mail Ord .60g	18	18¼	17⅞	18¼	+ ⅜
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	2	17¾	17	17	— ⅛
Chi R I Tr ov pf (3)	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
Chickasha Cot Oil	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Chrysler Corp (3)	34	81⅞	81	81½	— ¼
Ctv Ice & F 1.20	2	15	15	15	+ ⅛
Cin G&E pf 4½g †	20	104⅛	104¼	104½	
Cin Invest †	170	63½	62¼	63	+ ¼
Clark Equip (3g)	1	36¾	36⅜	36⅝	+ ⅛
CCA&SL pf 10 †	10	148	148	148	+2

Stks Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Climax Mol 1.20a	8	36½	35¾	35¾	— ⅜
Clueett Peabody (2)	3	35½	35½	35½	+ ½
Coca-Cola A 3 †	10	62½	62½	62½	
ColgatePalmP ½a	12	23½	23½	23½	— ½
Col-P-P pf4½ †	10	107	107	107	+ ½
Collins & Aik	2	27⅜	27½	27⅜	+ ⅛
Col & South	†280	14⅛	13¾	14⅛	+ ⅜
Col & Sou 1st	†460	14½	14	14	
Col & Sou 2pf	† 30	14⅜	14	14	+ ⅛
Col Fuel & Iron (1)	6	17	16¾	17	+ ⅛
Col B'cast A 1.80g	6	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
Col B'cast B 1.80g	2	26¾	26½	26½	+ ⅛
Colum G&E .10g	35	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	8	77¼	77	77¼	+ ¾
Colum Pict (1ag)	5	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
Colum Pict pf2¾	1	40¾	40¾	40¾	+ ¾
Colum Carbon (4)	3	89	89	89	— ½
Coml Credit (3)	22	39½	38¾	39½	+ ⅞
Coml Invest Tr (3)	9	43⅝	43½	43⅝	
Com Solvents .60g	10	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Com'wlth & South	25	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
Com & So pf 4½ag	8	82¾	82¼	82¾	
Com'wlth Ed 1.40	8	25⅝	25½	25½	— ⅛
Conde Nast (3ag)	10	½	½	½	— ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn 1	4	23⅛	22¾	23⅛	
Cons Cop M .20g	12	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
Cons Edison 1.60	56	22½	22⅛	22⅜	+ ⅛
Cons Edison pf (5)	4	1.33⅛	1033⅛	1033⅛	
Cons Film In pf 1k	1	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
Cons Laundries ¼ag	37	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
Con Nat Gas	54	25½	24⅞	25⅛	
Consol RR Cuba pf	15	14½	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee 1½ag	17	11⅞	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Cons Vultee pf 1¼	7	20	19½	20	
Consol'n Coal	2	16	16	16	— ⅛
Consm P pf 4½ †	40	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	— ⅛
Cont Bak ⅓e	7	8½	8	8	
Cont Can 1	6	34⅝	34¼	34¼	
Cont Diam F .85g	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Cont Ins (1.60a)	5	45½	45	45	— ¼
Cont Motors .60	9	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
Cont Oil Del (1)	21	31½	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
Copperweld Stl	80	4	11¾	11¾	+ ¼
Corn Exch 2.40 †	80	45½	45	45	
Corn Prod (2.60)	6	57	56⅜	56⅜	— ⅝
Corn Prod pf 7 †	10	177⅛	177⅛	177⅛	+ 1⅛
Cornell-D El 1.10g	8	18⅞	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
Coty Inc (.30g)	2	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
Coty International	2	2	2	2	+ ⅛
Crane Co (1g)	12	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
Crane Co pf 5	†110	105½	105¼	105½	+ ½
Cream of Wh 1½	2	21¼	21¼	21½	— ¼
Crosley Corp (1g)	5	18¾	18¼	18¾	— ⅛
Crown Cork (¾ag)	4	29¼	29	29	+ ¼
Crown Ck pf 2¼	1	45¼	45¼	45¼	— ⅛
Crown Zel ⅓e	7	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
Crown Zell pf 5 †	50	98¼	98¼	98¼	
Crucible Steel (3g)	9	29¾	29¼	29⅛	— ⅜
Crucible Stl pf (5)	1	69½	69½	69½	
Cuba RR pf †	1080	22⅜	21	22⅜	+ ⅜
Cuban-AmSug .40c	113	13⅛	12½	13¼	+ ⅞
Cudahy Packing	16	24⅞	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅜
Curtis Publishing	31	6⅝	6⅜	6½	
Curtis Pub pf5g	16	115	114	115	+2
Curt Pub pr pf 3	6	46¾	46½	46⅝	+ ⅛
Curtis-Wright 4ag	33	6¼	6	6⅛	
Curtiss-Wr A (2)	32	16⅞	16½	16½	— ⅛
Davega Stores 1½g	4	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅜
Davison Chem (1g)	5	14½	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
Decca Records (1a)	7	22½	22⅜	22½	+ ⅛
Deere & Co 2g	9	39½	39¼	39¼	— ¼
Deisel-Wm Gl 1½	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Del & Hudson	83	18¼	17⅜	17⅝	— ⅛
Del Lack & West	63	6⅞	6½	6½	
Detroit Ed .30e	2	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
Devoe & Ray (1a)	150	31	30	31	+1½
Diam Match 1½	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	+ ½
Diam T Mot 1¼g	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
Dixie C A 2½ †	140	44½	44⅜	44⅜	
Doehler Die C 1⅞g	14	35¾	35	35½	+ ¼
DomeMines h1.60	7	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
Douglas Aircraft 5g	12	52¼	51⅛	51¾	— ⅜
Dow Chem (3)	1	129	129	129	—2
Dow Chem pf 4	4	106⅞	106¾	106¾	— ⅛
Dresser Mfg (2g)	2	29¾	29¼	29¾	— ⅜
Dunhill Int	4	9⅜	9	9⅜	+ ⅛
Duplan Corp (.80g)	1	12	12	12	
du Pont de N 4¼ag	4	140¼	139¾	140¼	— ⅜
Eagle P Lead .60g	6	11⅝	11⅜	11½	+ ⅛
Eastern Rol M .10g	8	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	2	163½	162½	163½	+ 1½
East Kodak pf 6 †	10	183	183	183	+1
Eaton Mfg (3)	1	42½	42½	42½	
El Auto Lite (2)	2	38⅞	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅜
Elec Boat 1¼ag	7	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
El Bond & Sh	4	39¾	39¼	39¾	+ ⅛
El Pr&Lt $6 pf	1	81	81	81	—1
El Pr&Lt $7 pf	9	85¼	84½	84½	—1⅝
El Storage Bat (2)	2	40	39¾	40	
El Paso N G 2.40	2	29	29	29	— ¾
Endicott-John (3)	1	58	58	58	+ ⅛
Endicott John 4pf	170	102¼	101¾	101¾	— ⅛
Eng Pub Service	42	9½	9	9	
Eng PS $5 pf 5, †	340	89	88¾	88⅞	+ ⅛
EnPS$5½pf5½ †	330	91	90½	90½	— 1¼
Eng PS $6 pf 6 †	10	94¾	94¾	94¾	— ¼
Equit Off Bldg	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	
Erie RR (1g)	7	10¾	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
Erie RR ct (1g)	73	10¾	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
Erie RR pf A (5)	2	48⅞	48½	48⅞	
Eureka Vac Cl ⅓ag	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Evans Products	1	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
Ex Cell-O (2.60)	3	23	23	23	
Fairbanks Morse 1a	3	35	34½	35	+ ½
Fajardo Sugar (2)	10	24¼	23½	24	+ ½
Farns Tel & Rad	48	11¼	11	11	
Fed Lt&Trac 1.40g	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
Fed L&T pf (6) †	10	100¾	100¾	100¾	— ½
Fed Mogul (1)	2	18½	18¼	18½	+ ¼
Fed M Truck .40	8	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Feder'd D St 1.52g	2	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
Fed D S pf 4¼ †	50	93¾	93½	93½	—1
Fid P Fire I 1.60a	1	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	+ ⅛
Firestone T&R ⅗e	2	39⅞	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
First T&R pf 6	6	106	105⅞	106	
First Nat Strs 2½	1	36½	36½	36½	+ ⅜
Flintkote (.90g)	5	20	19⅞	20	+ ¼
Flintkote pf4½ †	80	106½	106	106	—1
Follansbee Stl	4	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
FollansbeeStl pf †	40	49¾	49¾	49¾	+ ¼
Food Fair Strs (1)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
Food Mach (1¾ag)	1	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	— ⅞
Foster Wheeler	2	17	17	17	
Fost W& pf 1½ †	20	20¾	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅜
Francisco Sugar	18	15¼	15	15	+ ⅛
Freeport Sulph (2)	10	32	32	32	+ ⅛
Fruehauf Tra 1.40a	4	30¼	30⅛	30¼	— ⅛
Gabriel Co (.20g)	6	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
Gair (Robert) .30g	10	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
Gair (R) pf 1.20	8	13	13	13¾	
Gar Wood Ind .45g	4	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
Gen Am Inv 1g	4	10¼	10⅛	10⅜	— ⅛
Gen Am Trans 2¼g	6	44¼	44	44¼	— ¼
Gen Baking .15e	3	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Bronze (.60g)	2	7⅜	7½	7½	— ¼
Gen Cable	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Gen Cab pf 7k †	4	85	84½	85	+ ¾
Gen Cigar (1a)	1	26½	26½	26½	
Gen Cigar pf 7g †	10	146	146	146	
Gen Elec(1.40)	32	37⅜	37¼	37½	+ ⅛
Gen Foods (1.60)	5	42½	42¼	42½	— ⅛
Gen Fds pf4½ †	70	114½	114½	114½	+ ⅛
Gen G & El A	36	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜	
Gen Mills (4)	1	f04	104	104	+2½
Gen Mills 5pf5 †	50	130	130	130	+1
Gen Motors (2)	57	53⅞	53½	53⅝	
Gen Motors pf (5)	1	128	128	128	+ ½
Gen Out Advert	7	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Gen Out Ad A 3g	2	37¼	37¼	37¼	
Gen Prec Eq (1)	7	20¾	20	20¼	— ⅜
Gen Print Ink .40	5	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Gen Pub Service	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Gen Ry Sig 1¼ag	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
Gen Rmsl&Util	7	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
Gen Shoe (1)	7	15¼	15¼	15¼	
Gen Steel pf 6g †	170	65½	64¼	64¼	—1¼
Gen Tel (1.60)	4	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
Gen Time Inst 1¼g	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅜
Gen Tire & R (1g)	4	21½	21¼	21½	
Gillette Saf R .70g	38	8¾	8½	8¾	
Gillette S R pf 5	8	70½	70	70½	+1½
Gimbel Bros .15e	†2	11¾	11¼	11½	— ⅛
Gimbel Br $6 pf 6	†3	85	83	85	+2½
Gliddden Co .30e	9	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
Gliddden cv pf 2¼k	1	47	47	47	+ ¼
Gobel (Adolf)	19	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Goebel Brew (.20)	14	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
Goodrich (BF) 2g	10	43¾	43½	43⅝	+ ⅛
Goodrich pf (5)	1	98½	98½	98½	— ¾
Goodyear T&R (2)	11	38⅜	38⅛	38⅜	
Goth Hosiery 1.20g	1	36¼	36⅜	36⅜	+ ⅛
Goth Hos pf 7 †	10	104	104	104	
Graham-Paige Mot	20	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛

Stks Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Granby Con M .45g	11	4½	4	4	— ⅛
Granite C S .52½g	6	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
Grant (WT) 1.40	8	34½	4	34½	+1
Gt Nor Ir Ore ct 2g	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	
Gt Nor Ry pf (2g)	64	8	27½	27¾	+ ⅛
Gt West Sug 2	3	25¾	25½	25¾	+ ⅛
Greyhound Corp 1a	21	20½	20	20	— ⅛
Grum Airc En 1½ag	2	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
Guantan Sugar	24	4½	4	11⅜	+ ⅛
Guantan Sug pf †	50	130½	130	130	+1
Gulf Mob & Ohio	30	7⅜	7	7¼	+ ⅛
Gulf Mob&O pf 5g	15	35¾	34⅜	35	+ ⅛
Gulf Oil (1a)	3	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	— ⅛
Hall Print (1a)	1	16¼	.6	16	—

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Business Is Urged to Act Now On Postwar Labor Problems

Business should make plans for handling its postwar labor problems and do this well in advance, Prof. Vigo C. Nielson of the Harvard Business School warned in an article published this week in the Harvard Business Review.

"The toughest job in our short history of personnel administration will confront business management at the end of the war, and business will have to act now if the job is to be handled adequately," he said.

"What specifically can business do now to prepare for employee problems of the future? The answer lies in giving immediate and careful attention to the relatively few fundamental principles of employee relations.

"Selection, placement, training, transfer, promotion and demotion, hours, compensation, separations, incentives, grievance adjustment, safety, financial security, stabilization of employment, and labor-management co-operation on all these matters can be reviewed now and welded together into a basic personnel policy to be expanded or altered by change of emphasis to whatever conditions exist after the war.

"These principles will constitute the skeleton of personnel administration under any foreseeable conditions.

Important to Act Now

"Getting down to fundamentals is important because it is one of the things within the power of business to do before the end of the war. Moreover, the war-bred shifting of emphasis to certain aspects of personnel relations, such as recruiting and training, has meant inadequate attention to aspects of the program which may be of considerably greater import under postwar conditions.

"But there is also a more basic reason why the fundamentals of personnel administration require attention now: they have in many instances never received careful attention from either top management or line executives. Although advances in personnel administration in the last 25 years have been notable, many of them have received only narrow appreciation.

"It is not easy, for example, to find a plant where even reasonably good interviews are conducted with job applicants, despite the assumption that almost every business recognizes the importance of interviewing and is familiar with the relatively simple techniques involved.

Many Phases Neglected

"The businessman who has never had to give close attention to the fundamentals of good personnel administration can be assured that he will be compelled to do so during the vigorous days ahead.

"Studies of personnel policies and practices in American business reveal a surprising lack of widespread consideration of many phases of personnel administration important in even a reasonably well-rounded and integrated program.

"Examples include orientation of new workers, promotion policies based on a systematic plan, sound methods of evaluating workers and jobs, centralized handling of routine personnel transactions and record keeping, employment stabilization plans, dismissal wages, grievance and arbitration procedures, and many others.

"Too many executives, well versed in other aspects of business management, lack a real appreciation of the basic elements of the employer-employee relationship. Small wonder that workers organized under smart and aggressive leadership are more than able to hold their own in negotiations with management.

"The greatest contribution to the field of personnel administration can be made, not by continual research to redefine in general terms the known fundamentals of employee relations or to refine specific personnel techniques, but by finding means whereby the fundamentals of personnel administration already known can gain wider appreciation and application.

"Whether accomplished through industry groups, schools, or government, wider understanding and more effective use of principles recognized as important to a sound and integrated personnel structure hold great promise, not only during the period of postwar readjustment but thereafter."

More Civilian Goods in '44 Doubtful Unless War Ends

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP)—Cutbacks in the production of small arms, bullets, non-combat planes and anti-aircraft equipment, plus a nearly 40 per cent slash in aluminum production, were predicted by the Office of War Information last night.

The decreases will be more than offset by boosts in warplanes and some other munitions, the OWI said, and "no considerable curtailments" for the purpose of resuming civilian goods manufacture can be scheduled for 1944 unless the European war ends by June or July.

"Until then, whatever resumption of civilian production the War Production Board permits must be considered purely as temporary and subject at all times to a return to military production when required," said the OWI report. The document was the first comprehensive account of production curtailment from official sources.

Arms production in 1944 is to be 17 per cent greater than in 1943. This in itself is a cutback, since previous disclosures have estimated a gain of from 20 to 25 per cent.

The Navy alone, the OWI disclosed, has made cutbacks amounting to $2,856,000,000 in the last six months. Much of this was merely on paper, representing cancellations of orders on which work had not been started.

Despite this trimming, the Navy's 1944 program will be $16,000,000,000, one-third higher than in 1943, with production maintained at about the rate achieved last month.

Without disclosing details of naval ship construction plans for this year, the OWI reported that the Navy in the three years 1945-47 plans to build more than 500 combat vessels, 1,000 patrol and auxiliary vessels and more than 70,000 landing craft.

Both naval ships and naval planes will be delivered in greater volume this year than last, with shipbuilding alone reaching the record total of $8,000,000,000 in 1944.

"The consensus of the officials of the Army and civilian war agencies is that any return to civilian manufacture during the year (1944), beyond the 2,000,000 electric irons and 50,000 bath tubs recently authorized by the WPB probably will be in goods necessary to maintain the civilian economy," the OWI said, explaining that this meant railway and motor transport and heavy industries would have first call on replacements and equipment as they become available.

"Indications also are that some electric refrigerators and stoves for war housing may be scheduled for 1944 provided the situation in metals continues to ease and further cutbacks in war items provide facilities for manufacture.

"However, if the United Nations should be checked during the year, if large-scale landings in Europe are repulsed, the current trend would be reversed abruptly."

Times Thinks Soviet Gives Cue

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP) — The New York Times said editorially today that the Moscow newspaper Pravda's attack on Wendell L. Willkie for "an article friendly to Russia" was "an inauspicious introduction to the whole rapidly approaching problem of a political settlement in eastern Europe."

Revealing that the entire text of Mr. Willkie's article, "Don't Stir Distrust of Russia," had been cabled to Moscow even before publication in the New York Times Magazine Section of Jan. 2, the editorial said the Russian attack "was deliberately opening fire on what we believe every American reader would agree was an exceedingly friendly article to Russia's whole point of view. . . ."

Mr. Willkie's article drew the ire of Dmitry Zaslavsky, who wrote in Pravda that Mr. Willkie was "muddying the waters." He termed Mr. Willkie a "political gambler" and said he was seeking to entice support for a presidential campaign from persons who do not trust the Soviet Union as well as to "win sympathy from those who do."

The Times editorial said that ". . . the fact that Pravda has chosen suddenly to berate Mr. Willkie for expressing opinions thoroughly consistent with his own past views and with those of the American Government is an inauspicious introduction to the whole rapidly approaching problem of a political settlement in eastern Europe.

"The question from which none of us can escape is whether that settlement will be made by Russia unilaterally, on a basis of force, or whether it will be made within the framework of the whole treaty structure of the United Nations and in the spirit of the Atlantic Charter to which Russia, Poland and the United States have all subscribed."

Party Conventions Sought by Chicago

CHICAGO, Jan. 7 (AP)—Chicago wants to play host to the Republican and Democratic national conventions this year and is ready to offer leaders of the parties $75,000 each as an added inducement to convene in the midwest metropolis.

A decision to bid for the two Presidential nominating conclaves was reached Jan. 5 at a conference of 26 members of a citizens' committee of business and industrial leaders.

A formal bid of $75,000 will be made to the Republican National Committee at its meeting here Jan. 11 by Silas H. Strawn, the Citizens' Committee Chairman. A similar bid will be made in Washington Jan. 22 to the Democratic National Committee when it meets to set a time and place for its convention. Mayor Edward J. Kelly, Illinois National Committeeman and honorary chairman of the citizens' group, probably will submit the city's bid.

With Securities Firm

Trinity Court

Arthur B. Van Buskirk

Elected vice-president and a director of the Mellon Securities Corporation. Mr. Van Buskirk was formerly a member of the Pittsburgh law firm of Reed, Smith, Shaw & McClay. Since the beginning of the war he has served as deputy to Edward R. Stettinius in the Lend-Lease Administration, resigning in December.

U. S.-British Money Pact Nears Accord

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 7 (AP)—The British and United States treasuries have reached provisional agreement on an international postwar currency plan which is a compromise between the Keynes and White plans "but considerably nearer the latter than the former," the Financial News said today.

In Washington yesterday Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau said the two nations' monetary experts were closer to agreement on currency stabilization plans than they have been "at any time."

The Keynes plan—espoused by Lord Keynes, economist and adviser to the Exchequer—proposes to stabilize currencies through an international clearing union which would have no assets but would permit anticipation on the basis of each nation's world trade.

The White plan, drafted by Harry D. White, U. S. Treasury monetary expert, calls for an $8,000,000,000 stabilization fund definitely pegged to gold.

The article in the Financial News said the agreement—which is incomplete and excludes points on which there is wide divergence—will be discussed at an impending inter-allied currency conference in Washington.

The paper said it was learned that the British had agreed to drop some of the principal features of the Keynes plan—including the "bancor scheme." It said "the proposed international institution will not create credit but simply receive funds from the participating governments and allocate the foreign exchange thus received to countries with adverse trade balances."

Under the Keynes plan, which its oriignator calls an international clearing union, the union would keep its accounts in a currency which he called "bancor." The unit under his plan would be fixed (but not unalterably) in terms of gold and accepted as the equivalent of gold by all members of the union for settling international balances.

The American proposal suggested a currency called "Unitas," which would have a fixed value of 10 gold dollars.

Investors Syndicate Gets SEC Exemption

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The Securities and Exchange Commission has exempted from certain provisions of the Investment Company Act proposed transactions by Investors Syndicate and its subsidiary, Investors Syndicate of America, Inc., both of Minneapolis, whereby the parent might sell or assign to the subsidiary company mortgages or other first liens on real estate and loans secured by such liens.

Sale is to be made at a price equivalent to the unpaid principal amount at the date of sale or the cost of a loan to the parent company. All securities shall be qualified investments for registered face-amount certificate companies.

The two companies are required by the commission's order to file a detailed monthly report of transactions under this exemption, which is effective until Nov. 14, 1945, unless terminated sooner by the commission.

Middle West Corp. Ordered To Dispose of Subsidiary

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission ordered the Middle West Corporation to dispose of its entire investment in a subsidiary, Missouri Gas & Electric Co., Lexington, Mo.

At the same time, the sale of 13,687½ shares to Ralph J. Green of Warrensburg, Mo., for $352,400 was approved. This stock constitutes 53.94 per cent of the total amount outstanding and the only portion not publicly held.

Proceeds are to be distributed among Middle West's stockholders within two years.

Illinois Power Exempt From Bidding Rule

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission has exempted from competitive bidding requirements Illinois Power Company's proposed private offering of $65,000,000 first mortgage and collateral trust bonds, due 1973, and between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 of 2¾ per cent serial notes.

The bonds, will be offered to institutional investors and the notes, maturing serially within a five-year period, will be sold to three banks. Chase National Bank of New York has negotiated for half of the note issue; Guaranty Trust Company of New York will buy 37½ per cent and Harris Trust and Savings Bank the remaining 12½ per cent.

Proceeds of the new financing plus treasury cash, will be used to redeem $30,681,500 of Illinois Power's series A 6 per cent first and refunding mortgage bonds, due 1953, at 104½ per cent plus accrued interest on April 1, and $39,175,100 of its series C 5 per cent bonds, due 1956, at 105 plus interest on June 1. The aggregate amount required is estimated at $73,196,023 plus interest.

All of Illinois Power's present long-termed debt except $5,994,500 of 5½ per cent debentures and $1,233,000 of non-callable underlying 5 per cent mortgage bonds will be refunded.

The new bonds will be secured by an indenture to Harris Trust and Savings Bank, mortgaging the company's properties and franchises and pledging its interest in two subsidiaries, Illinois Terminal Railroad Company and Central Terminal Company.

Exemption from competitive bidding was granted by the commission on the company's contention that it could not make a public offering without substantially increasing its special properties and investment reserve to provide for probable losses. An increase in this reserve would impede the payment of dividends on preferred stock and present legal and accounting problems which could not be resolved before Jan. 21, the deadline for notifying the trustees under the indenture securing the bonds, to be called April 1, the company said.

The refunding program is expected to result in a $1,415,000 annual interest saving.

Approval was granted on condition that the sale shall not be consummated until the price and terms are filed in an amendment.

Illinois is a direct subsidiary of Illinois Traction Company and an indirect holding of the North American system.

Arms Company Head Denies Firm in Any Cartel Agreement

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 7 (AP) —President C. K. Davis of the Remington Arms Company, Inc., one of the firms accused by the Justice Department in a civil suit filed in New York of conspiring to restrain trade through an international cartel system, denied that his company had "at any time been party to any cartel agreement."

In a statement issued last night, Mr. Davis said:

"This company as yet has no basis on which it can comment specifically. We have been served with no legal process and are unfamiliar with the particulars of the charges.

"We deny, however, that we have at any time been party to any cartel arrangement. We have an agreement with Imperial Chemical Industries (a British concern named in the action) which is confined to an exchange of technical information and an opportunity to acquire non-exclusive licenses in connection with technological improvements relating to the manufacture of ammunition. This agreement does not in any way affect sales or markets.

"The United States Government has been familiar with the details of this agreement for a number of years. To the best of our knowledge and belief, its existence has never affected the interests of the public or our government unfavorably in any way, nor constituted any violation of the law."

Banking Group Wins Two Housing Issues

NEW YORK (AP)—The Chemical Bank & Trust Co. and associates won the award of two new issues of housing authority notes aggregating nearly $25,000,000.

On an offer of 0.70 of one per cent, the group was high bidder for $6,225,000 notes of the Jersey City Authority, dated Feb. 17 and maturing Aug. 7, 1945.

The Chicago Authority awarded the syndicate two issues totaling $18,050,000. One, dated Feb. 17 and maturing Aug. 1, 1944, amounting to $8,100,000 was sold at an interest cost of 0.50 of one per cent. Another of $9,950,000 dated Feb. 10 and maturing Feb. 27, 1945, brought a bid representing a cost of 0.59 of one per cent.

General Foods Forms Birds Eye-Snider Unit

NEW YORK (AP)—Formation of a new operating unit to be known as the Birds Eye-Snider division within the General Foods Corp. was announced by Edwin T. Gibson, vice-president of the company.

The new division will co-ordinate all operations of Frosted Foods Sales Corp., Q-F Wholesalers, Inc., the recently acquired Snider and Ray-Maling divisions and B. E. Maling, Inc., a subsidiary.

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Astna-Standard Engineering	4¼	5¼
American Barge Line Co	8⅞	9
American Hardware Co	37¼	39¼
American Manufacturing	36	39
American Manufac $ pf	86¾	...
American Wringer Co	7¼	8⅛
†Amoskeag Company	33¾	...
†Amoskeag Company pf	73¾	...
Appleton Company	33	36
Applied Arts Corp	2⅞	3⅝
Arlington Mills	38	41½
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	36½	38½
Automobile Banking Corp A	3⅝	3⅞
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	18⅝	20
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	20¼	23¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	104¾	...
Bendex Home Appliance	6½	7⅞
Berkshire Fine Spinning	14¾	15⅞
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	64¾	...
Bird & Son Inc $ pf	99½	...
Boston Wharf Company	10½	11
Boston Wov Hose & Rubber	33¼	36
Brown Co	1.60	1.90
Brown Co pf	30	32½
Campbell AS Co Inc	3¾	6¾
Central Railway Signal A	38¼	...
Chapman Valve Manufac	30¼	33
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	14¾	15¾
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	30¼	32½
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	26	27¼
Domestic Finance Corp pf	24½	26½
Draper Corporation	69¾	72¾
Dwight Manufacturing Co	16½	17½
Eastern Corporation	6¾	8
Eastern Corporation pf	18¾	20¼
Exoion Co	6¾	7¾
Family Finance Inc	10½	11½
Family Finance pf A	22¾	25
Food air Stores Inc	43¾	46¾
fruit of the Loom	31¼	33½
General Fire Extinguisher	14½	16¾
General Machinery	19	21
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	4¾	5¾
Goodall Worsted Company	32½	35½
Graton & Knight Co	9½	11¾
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	94¾	98¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	31¼	34¼
Great Northern Paper Co	30	32
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	52¾	...
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	14	...
Harrington & Richardson	1¼	2
Haskelite Mfg Co	8¼	9½
Heywood-Wakefield Co	22¾	23½
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	16¾	18
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	12¾	14¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24¼	26½
Hooker Electro Chem	31	33
International Machine Tool	7⅞	8¾
Keith George E Co	35½	...
Kendall Company	7⅞	9¼
Kennedy's Inc pf	18¾	20¾
Landers Frary & Clark	34¼	36¼
Lincoln Stores Inc	22½	24¼
Lincoln Stores 7	187½	...
Long-Bell Lumber Co	62	65¾
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	107½	111½
Marathon Paper Mills	39¾	42¾
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	59¾	63
Merck & Co	41	44½
Merck & Co 4½s pf	107½	111½
Merrimack Manufacturing	36¾	40
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	59¼	63¾
†Metal & Thermit Corp	18¾	22¼
Millers Falls Company	9¾	10¾
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	8	8¾
Nashawena Mills	13½	16¾
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	62¾	...
Nashua Manufacturing Co	37¾	41
Nashua Manufac Co 1st2pf	70¾	74½
Nashua Manufac Co 3d pf	28½	30¾
National Chemical & Mfg	4½	8½
National Shirt Shops	12½	14
Nauhkeag Steam Cotton	53¾	57¾
Newmarket Manufac Co	42¾	46
Nicholson File Company	35	37½
Norwich Mills	30¾	34
Ohio Finance	7½	8¾
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	40	43
Parker Appliance	11¾	13½
Plymouth Cordage Company	114½	119
Quincy Mkt Sto Stor & W	63½	...
Quincy Mkt C S & W $ pf	86	...
Remington Arms Co Inc	2¾	3½
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	27½	29¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	27½	...
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	47¾	...
Sanford Mills	31¼	34½
Submarine Signal Co	23¼	25¾
Tampax Inc	4¾	5½
Triumph Explosive Inc	2	2½
United Elastic Corp	15¾	17½
US Envelope Company	84¾	89¼
US Envelope Co 7 pf	116½	121½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	46¾	...
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	99½	...
Wamsutta Mills Inc	23¾	26¼
Warner & Swasey Co	8¾	10
Warren Bros Class B	34¾	37¾
Warren Bros ClassC	9½	10¾
West Point Manufacturing	46¾	49¾
Wickwire Spencer Steel	10½	11¾

*Ex-dividend.
†Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	114¼	118¼
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	96¼	100¾
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	107¾	111¾
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	91¾	95¼
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	111¼	115¼
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	107	112½
General Water G & E $3 pf	41¼	43¾
Jamaica Water Supply	29¼	31½
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	104¾	...
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	110¼	103¾
Kansas P & Lt ¼s pf	102¾	106¾
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	101¾	105¾
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	111¾	115¾
New Rochelle Wat pf	8¾	...
Northern Natural Gas Co (Com)	29¾	31
No States Power Del 6 pf	82¾	86¼
No States Power Del 7 pf	69¾	72¾
Ohio Power 4½s pf	113¾	117¾
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	106¾	110¾
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	112¾	116¾
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	96¾	99¾
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	99¾	103¾
Public Service Ind	114¾	118¾
Public Service Ind 5 pf	102¾	106¼
Public Service Okla 5 pf	107¼	111¼
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	102¼	106¼
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	106	109
San Diego Gas & Electric	12	13¼
Sierra Pacific Power Co	18¾	20¾
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	116½	...
Tampa Electric Co	22¾	24¾
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	106¾	110¾
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	103¾	108¾
Washington Ry & Elec units	14¾	16¼

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	13¾	15¼
Beverly Gas & Electric	34	...
Brockton Gas Light	7	8½
Central Maine Power 6 pf	106½	111½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	118½	121½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	105½	...
Conn Light & Power	39½	42
Eastern Utilities Asso	23½	26½
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1¾	1¾
Fall River Gas Works	22½	...
Fitchburg Gas & Electricity	36¾	39½
Green Mountain Powder pf	75¾	79¾
Hartford Electric Light	48¾	48¾
Haverhill Electric	24¼	26¾
Haverhill Gas Light	13¾	15¼
Lawrence Gas & Electric	28	...
Lowell Electric Light	28¾	30¾
Lynn Gas & Electric	75¼	79½
Mass Power & Light pf	15¾	17¼
Mass Utilities Asso pf	30½	33
Narragansett Elec pf	55¼	58¾
N E Gas & Electric $3.50 pf	23¾	24¼
N E Power Assn $ pf	48¾	50¾
N E Public Serv $7 pr H	98¾	99¾
N E Public Serv $6 pr In	93¾	95¼
N E Public Serv $7 pf	35¼	37¾
N E Public Serv $6 pf	34¼	36¾
Newport Electric	31	...
Providence Gas	7½	8¾
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	108	113
R I Pub Serv pf	31¾	34¼
Rockland Light & Power	7½	8½
Springfield Gas Light	30¾	31¾
Western Mass Companies	34¾	36¾

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80s)	20¾	21¾
Bank of New York (14)	393	405
Bankers Trust (1.40)	48¾	50¾
Brooklyn Trust (4)	85½	90½
Central Hanover Bank&Trust (4)	96	99½
Chase National (1.40)	38¾	39¾
Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80)	47½	49¾
Commercial (8)	227	237
Continental Bank & Trust (.80)	17¾	19¼
Corn Exchange Bk & Tr (2.60)	44¾	47¼
Empire Trust (3)	72½	75½
First National New York (80)	1455	1495
Guaranty Trust (12)	306¼	314¼
Irving Trust (.60)	13¾	14¾
Kings County (80)	1435	1485
Lawyers Trust (1)	34½	37½
Manufacturers Trust (2)	45¼	47¾
Manufacturers Trist pf (2)	53½	53½
National City (1)	34¾	36¼
New York Trust (3½)	82½	85¾
Public (1½)	34½	37
Title Guaranty & Trust	5¼	6
United States (60a)	1268	1310

(g) Also extra or extras

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (10)	1300	...
First National (3)	48¼	50¾
Merchants National (12)	305	335
†New England Trust (30)	1400	...
National Rockland (2)	.80	85
National Shawmut (1)	32½	34¾
Pilgrim Trust (8)	130	...
Second National (4)	121	130
†State Street Trust (8)	360	...
United States Trust (.80)	6½	10¼
United States Trust pf (1.80)	14¾	16¾
Webster & Atlas (2)	141	86

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4g)	138½	146¼
Aetna Insurance (1.80a)	85½	88
Aetna Life (1.20a)	34¾	36¾
Agricultural (2a)	70¾	74
American Alliance (1a)	20¾	22¾
American Equitable (1)	18¾	20¼
American Casualty Company	10¾	11¾
American Insurance Wrk (.40a)	14¾	15¾
American Re-Insurance (3)	87¾	94¾
American Reserve	14¾	16¼
American Surety (2½)	58¾	61¾
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6¼	7¼
Bankers & Shippers (4)	81½	86½
Boston (16a)	535	560
Camden Fire (1)	21½	22¾
City of New York (1g)	17¼	19¼
Connecticut General Life (1a)	40	42
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	38½	41
Federal (1.40)	40¾	44¼
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	59½	63½
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	82	86
Firemen's Newark (.40)	12½	13¾
ranklin Fire (1a)	25¾	27¾
General Reinsurance (2)	43	46
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (1g)	16¾	18¾
Glens Falls (1.60)	42½	45
Globe & Republic (½)	8¾	9¾
Great American Insurance (1)	26¼	28
Hanover (1.20)	24¼	26¼
Hartford Fire (2a)	95¾	100¼
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	42¼	45¼
Home Insurance (1.20a)	28¼	30
Homestead (1½g)	13¾	15¾
Insurance Co North Am (2½a)	79¾	82¼
Jersey Insurance N Y (1½)	38½	41½
Knickerbocker (½)	8¼	9¼
Maryland Casualty	8¾	9½
Massachusetts Bonding (3½)	73¾	77¼
Merchants & Mfs of N Y (.40)	6¾	7½
Merchants Fire associa (1½a)	46½	49½
National Fire (2)	55	58
National Liberty (.20a)	6½	7¾
National Union (3a)	181	191
New Amsterdm Casualty (1g)	25½	27½
New Brunswick (1½)	27¼	29¾
New Hampshire (1.80a)	44½	47
New York Fire (.80)	13½	14¾
North River (1)	21¾	23½
Northeast Insurance	4¾	5¾
Northern (3a)	89	93½
Pacific Fire (8)	103½	110½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	46¼	48¾
Peerless Casualty Company	12¾	14¼
Phoenix (2a)	84	88
Preferred Accident (.80a)	14¾	15¾
Providence-Washington (1a)	33¾	35¾
Reinsurance Cor N York (1g)	3¾	5¾
Republic Insur Co Texas (1.20)	26¼	28¼
Reserve (P) Insurance (1.20a)	22¼	24¼
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	288	298
Seaboard Surety (1.80g)	48¾	51¼
Security (1.40)	35½	37¼
Springfield (4½a)	125½	131
Standard Accident	59½	63¼
Travelers (16)	476	491
Un States Fid & Guarantee (1a)	35¾	37¾
United States Fire (2)	46¾	49¾
United States Guarantee (1.80a)	67½	72½
Westchester (1.20a)	28¾	31¼

a Also extra or extras. ePaid last year. gDeclared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.32	3.63
Amerex Holding	23.50	25.375
American Business Shares	3.33	3.65
Axe Houghton Fund	13.26	14.26
Bond Inv Tr of America	99.38	103.52
Boston Fund	16.65	17.90
Broad Street Investing	27.11	29.31
Bullock Fund	14.62	16.03
Canadian Investment Fund	3.05	3.85
Century Shares Trust	27.71	29.79
Chemical Fund	9.44	10.22
Christiana Securities Co	2320.00	2445.00
Commodity Corp	9.34	...
Consolidated Investment Tr	35.75	38.75
Dividend Shares	1.21	1.33
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	20.28	21.78
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	12.22	13.12
Equitable Invest Corp	28.78	30.92
Equity Corp $3 pf	31.50	33.75
Fidelity Fund Inc	17.84	19.21
Fund Investors Inc	21.15	23.18
General Capital	31.84	33.91
General Investors Trust	8.16	8.80
Group Securities Inc		
Tully Admin Shares	6.81	7.49
Railroad Shares	3.19	3.52
Steel Shares	4.14	4.56
Incorporated Investors Tr	20.10	21.61
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.83	.91
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.05	1.15
†Keystone Custodian Fund		

Bid	Asked			
B-1	28.70	S-1	....	25.99
B-2	28.76	S-2	....	13.43
B-3	19.46	S-3	....	10.35
B-4	10.12	S-4	....	4.48
K-1	17.80	K-2	....	18.90

†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd 20.50 ...
†Loomis Sayles 2d Fd 38.40 ...
Maryland Fund 4.20 4.80
Mass Inv Tr 20.47 21.01
Mass Inv 2d Pfd 10.05 10.81
Mutual Invest 10.39 11.36
Nation Wide Voting 1.23 1.36
New England Fund 12.16 13.11
Old Colony Tr Assoc 18.50 20.125
Plymouth Fund Inc 48 53
Putnam Fund 13.21 14.20
Quarterly Income Shares 6.15 6.65
Railway & Light Sec 13.625 15.125
Railway & Light Sec pf 106.00 ...
Republ Invest Fd 3.32 3.65
Scudder Stevens & Clark 89.58 91.38
Spencer Trask Fund 13.80 14.68
State Street Invest 78.81 84.69
Trusteed Am Bk "B" .43 ...
Trusteed Industry Shrs .71 .80
Wellington Fund 15.78 17.35

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	6.125	6.875
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.60	...
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.57	...
Diversified Tr C	3.50	...
Diversified Tr D	5.40	6.15
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.58	4.15
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.58	5.31
Nation Wide Sec	3.60	...
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	39.75	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.98	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.64	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.55	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.22	...
Super of Am Tr AA	2.31	...
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	18.90	...
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.80	...

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	2.00	2.375
First Boston Corp	24.00	26.00

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	109½	114½
Liberty Aircraft	10¾	12
Piper Aircraft	4¾	5¾
Pollak Manufacturing Co	6¼	7¾

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
May Wheat					
Chicago	1.71⅜	1.71⅜	1.71⅜	1.71⅜	
Minneapolis	1.62⅞	1.62⅞	1.62⅞	1.62⅞	
Kansas City	1.63½	1.63¾	1.63½	1.63½	
July Wheat					
Chicago	1.71⅜	1.71⅜	1.71⅜	1.70½	
Minneapolis	1.62⅝	1.62½	1.62⅞	1.62⅝	
Kansas City	1.63	1.61⅝	1.62¾	1.62	
Sept. Wheat					
Chicago	1.71⅜	1.71⅜	1.71⅜	1.69½	
Minneapolis					
Kansas City	1.63	1.63	1.63		
May Oats					
Chicago	.80½	.79⅞	.80⅛	.79⅝	
Minneapolis	.78½	.77⅞	.77⅞	.77⅜	
Rye, Chicago					
May	1.30¾	1.34⅞	1.30¾	1.32¾	1.30⅝
July	1.29¾	1.34⅝	1.29¾	1.32½	1.29¾
Sept.	1.29¼	1.34	1.29¼	1.31⅝	1.29
Barley, Chicago					
May	1.23½	1.26½	1.23¼	1.25	1.23¾
July	1.22	1.25¾

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Dame Anne Loughlin Confident Women Can Hold War Gains

By Melita Spraggs
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

A silent revolution is taking place through welfare work in British factories in wartime. Dame Anne Loughlin, first woman President of the Trades Union Congress and worker for better conditions in industry through 30 years is campaigning to secure these improvements in the post-war industrial set-up.

"One of the good things which can be said to have come out of this war," she contends through experience on the Factory Board, "is the extent of measures taken for the welfare of the workers." These little-publicized reforms have revolutionized the whole industrial outlook.

Factory Canteens General

Workers' canteens, for example, started in munitions factories, are now established in most factories employing more than 250 workers. Welfare measures hitherto only compulsory in factories as such, have now been extended to include ship-building, docks, the building industry, and so forth.

Having fought for improvement in pay and conditions since 1909, when as a young girl she led 200 women in their first strike, Dame Anne, dynamic Yorkshire woman, is passionate in her emphasis that what has been gained by women workers during the war must not be lost in a disorderly transfer to peace.

Starting her industrial career in the squalor and bleakness of a workshop in industrial Leeds where she earned 10 shillings a week, Dame Anne won her way to Presidency of Britain's Trade Union Congress—the first woman to hold that office in 75 years of Trade Union history.

Gain Over the Years

"We have come a long way since those early days," she said, "when out of 10 shillings we had to pay a penny a week for hot water, whether we used it or not, and were fined threepence for being 15 minutes late and sixpence for half an hour's time off."

Dame Anne knows well the workers for whom she speaks and knows what they want. For 20 years as organizer of the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers she has arbitrated with employers on the intricate problems of industrial law and awards—a subject she began to study at night school after long days in factory workshop.

With the recent completion of her year of office as president of the T. U. C., Dame Anne returns to postwar planning for her own industry.

"It may even be necessary when peace is declared," she says, "to have a certain number of workers continue to make weapons which will afterwards be destroyed in order to keep the balance of the industrial structure."

The chaos of a sudden flooding of the market with people wanting new work must be avoided at all costs.

"All the good things which workers, and especially women workers, have won for themselves by their good work and organized efforts in this war," Dame Anne says, "will be lost in a few months unless there is an orderly transfer back."

If there are more workers needing jobs than there are posts to fill, she says, employers will then be in a position to say, "Come in at such and such a wage. That is all I will pay." Women will once more be exploited as cheap labor.

In reply to a question as to what is the most important thing women can do while the war lasts to secure their place in the post-war set-up, she replied:

Women's Interests Widen

"The measure of attention that is going to be paid to women's rights after this war is in proportion to the extent to which they know what they want, organize themselves, and become articulate and effective."

"I speak for the women In the Trades Unions," she said. "Many of them, and especially the younger women, are becoming increasingly politically-minded. They are not interested exclusively in what were hitherto feminine subjects—food, clothes, kitchens, day nurseries. They study foreign policy and industrial organization. They want to know what is going to happen after the war—how it is going to affect them. They realize there are no longer 'women's' questions—all are general questions because they affect the welfare of the whole community."

There will be a natural desire on the part of transferred workers to "go home" as soon as an armistice is declared. In her own Union, for instance, Dame Anne said 80,000 members had been transferred, mostly into munition factories.

Drastic Plans Needed

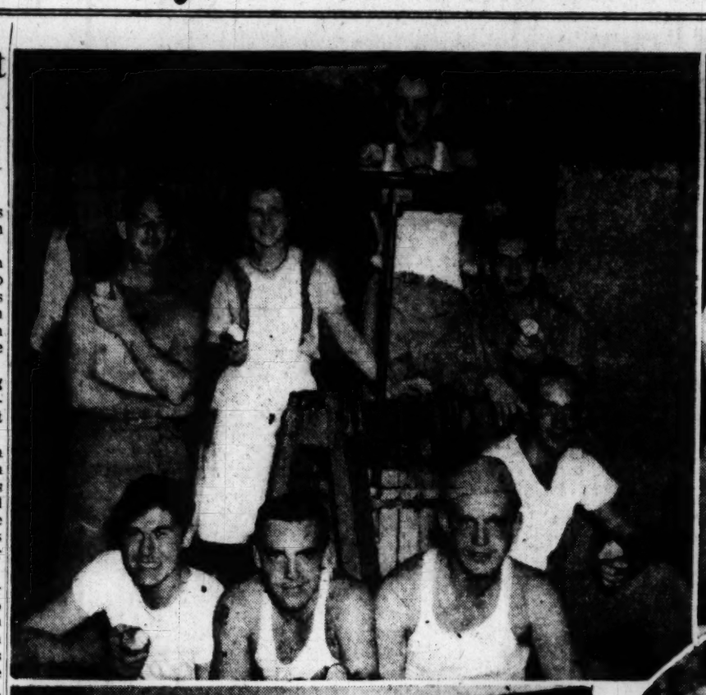
Remembering what happened after World War I the Trades Union Council has asked the Government to make an early pronouncement telling workers to 'stay put.'

"I am sure we, the Trade Unions, can get the workers to accept this postwar measure of control when they understand it is for their own good," Dame Anne said.

Both Trades Unions on the one side and employers on the other, are working out suggestions for an orderly transfer. The right number of the right type of workers must be ready to fill jobs as they are created.

Dame Anne expressed her enthusiasm for the Government's decision to allow American men and women workers to come on officially sponsored trips to British factories. "It is very important to get an exchange of views between workers in industry," she said. "I am delighted to hear that some Americans are on their way."

Twice since the war Soviet Trade Unions have sent delegates to workers' conferences in Britain. "Our great desire is that exchange of workers shall be continued and expanded," Dame Anne concluded.



Betty and the boys who come into the Red Cross Club where she is stationed in the South Pacific know how to concentrate on fun as well as fighting. Above are pictures taken at Halloween and just received in Boston. Upper left, the cider crew, taking time off to sample the apples. At the right they have gone into action, and Betty says she herself worked thus for five days "all day long." Results are shown in the picture of the club party at lower left, with glimpse of festive decorations in the rear. Betty is shown again at lower right, bobbing for apples, a sport which she directed for four hours to the great satisfaction of the guests.

Plenty of Action for Betty At Red Cross Post

Somewhere in the South Pacific is Betty, the blonde, blue-eyed secretary who was helping to make up this page this time last year. Betty never aspired to be a writer, so she has not sent back a single article describing her experiences as a member of a Red Cross Recreation Unit in this distant theater of war; but she has done the equivalent—she has sent letters. For the second time, we are using material from these letters (addressed to her parents) telling of activities other than war in the area where she is located. The reports necessarily come some weeks late, but give a cheery idea of the fun provided for the servicemen.

In a letter dated Nov. 7, she describes preparations for the Halloween party given at the Red Cross Club, explaining that she had a sizable share of responsibility for the arrangements.—Editor.

"For five days, from 9 to 5, I shoveled apples into the grinder, making cider. First actual work I've done since I've been here and it really felt good. Also I had more fun that week than I've had since I've been here. My little Raiders worked like beavers with me and without them, I don't know what I'd have done. They are sure cute kids and I'm very fond of them. We had 600 cases of apples but only used 250. We filled three big kegs full, and was it good!

"After a full day Saturday of grinding apples until 5:30, I came back to the club and we decorated until 1:00 a. m. Then back again at 9 the next morning and decorated until 4 p. m. at which time we open the club. I was at the bobbing for apples and did that for four hours. Wouldn't you know! And you can imagine how wet I got, but it was fun. Then, at 9, we started to undecorate the club—oh my!

"I hope I'll have some pictures of the club and the party in full swing. We had a stage set made, showing a little farm house, a hill, a little fence and cornstalks around. It's wonderful what they can build. Then we had little booths built all around the main room to look like little fences, with cornstalks, pumpkins and scarecrows. I was in the middle of the room in a little corral they built, hay on the floor and three big tubs of apples. We brought up our cider press and put it in a corner and built a fence around it. Some fun."

In another letter, Betty describes the fixing up of the room she and one of the other girls in the unit share, proving that things can look like home even on a South Pacific island.

"Mom, I wish you could see our room now. Franny and I finally got busy and are fixing it up," she writes. "We first made bedspreads out of Navy yellow bunting. Then, to tone it down, we made another out of white mosquito netting with a ruffle around the edge and a skirt hanging down. Really does the trick. We are now making yellow pillow cases and a white net to go over them with a ruffled edge so we can stand the pillows up at the end of the bed. Then we're going to make drapes, a skirt for Franny's table and a dresser cover for my bureau. And we're already planning another set—of muslin piped in bright green, a tailored set—to use when we tire of ruffles.

"Doesn't seem possible this is November and Christmas is next month. We are planning some sort of a shindig at the club for Christmas."

Later in the same letter, she remarks that she has gained the titles of "Muscles Gilbert" and "Apple Box Betty" as a result of her cider-making. She also tells of plans for Thanksgiving:

"At the club that night or rather, the night before, we're having various native dances by the Maoris from New Zealand and our own American Indians who have been very busy the last two weeks painting their tribal insignia on canvas for their costumes. Thanksgiving night, we are experimenting with an open dance at the club, that is, any two men and a girl—limited to the first 300. Have been caught up again in another routine of enlisted dances—four last week and three this week. It really keeps you going."

Resolutions for Housewife to Make and Keep

By Ruth Miller
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Have you made your New Year's resolutions? We suggest just four:

1. Waste nothing. Make every bit of food count.
2. Concentrate on "point free platters." Serve more fresh fruits and vegetables and find new uses for unrationed foods.
3. Beat the bogey of menu monotony. Introduce new touches to dress up old favorites.
4. Stick by the basic seven. Serve balanced menus every day.

WE'LL SAVE FOOD THIS WAY

Flour Products—When cutting cake, cut what you need in a strip from the center of the cake. Then place the remaining sides together, and the cake will keep moist and fresh longer.

Put all odds and ends of left-over dry cereals into an empty cereal package for use as bread in puddings, and as meat stretchers. Or serve the mixed cereal as a new breakfast treat.

Leftover pie dough scraps? Line custard cups with the dough, add a bit of leftover jam or jelly and bake. Good in lunch boxes!

Leftover pancake or waffle dough is fine as batter for dipping pork chops, egg plant, squash or other fried foods. Keep it in a jar in the refrigerator for day-to-day use.

Meat—When putting meat through the grinder, finish by grinding a piece of dry bread or crackers. This stretches the meat and cleans the grinder.

To keep cured bacon and hams from spoiling and mildewing, make a thin paste of air-slaked lime and water. Dip heavy cloth sacks of suitable size in the paste, put ham and bacon slabs in, tie tops shut, and hang in cool, dry place. For storing bacon in your refrigerator, wrap it in a cloth wrung out of vinegar water.

A New Fat-Saving Idea—Skim the soup. Cool soup after cooking to allow fat to rise and harden. Then remove fat.

Or use leftover fats in gravy, to "butter" crumbs, for baking, etc.

Leftover Fruits and Vegetables—Freeze leftover juices from canned fruits and vegetables in ice cube tray of refrigerator for use later in soups, beverages, gravy, desserts and salads.

TO AVOID MENU MONOTONY

Meat Barbecue Sauce

1 tablespoon butter, margarine or drippings
2 teaspoons flour
¼ cup catsup
½ cup water
1 teaspoon prepared mustard
1 tablespoon vinegar
1 tablespoon brown sugar

Melt fat, add flour. When blended, add other ingredients which have been mixed together. Cook until sauce thickens, and heat cold meat in it. Good way to use up leftover meat scraps. Fine served on toasted buns.

Mexican Tomato Sauce

1 onion, finely chopped
2 tablespoons butter or margarine
1 red pepper
1 green pepper
1 clove garlic
2 tomatoes, peeled and cut in pieces
1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
¼ teaspoon celery salt
Salt

Cook onion in butter 5 minutes. Add other ingredients, except seasonings, and cook for 15 minutes. Add seasoning. This one goes with hamburger, veal stew or spareribs.

Horseradish Sauce for Beef or Veal

3 tablespoons cracker crumbs
⅓ cup grated horseradish
1½ cups milk
½ teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
3 tablespoons butter or margarine

Cook first three ingredients 20 minutes in top of double boiler. Add rest of ingredients, reheat and serve.

Raisin Sauce for Ham

¼ cup vinegar
1¾ cups water
½ cup brown sugar
½ teaspoon mustard
½ tablespoon flour
¼ cup seedless raisins

Mix dry ingredients, add raisins, vinegar and water. Cook to a sirup.

And here's another new wrinkle—raw vegetables added to muffins. A perfect way to use up odds and ends of vegetables from the hydrator. Gives new luster to wartime meals, too.

Vegetable Muffins

2 cups sifted flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon sugar
1 or 2 eggs, beaten
1 cup milk
2 tablespoons fat, melted

Mix and sift dry ingredients. Beat egg well, add milk. Add egg-milk mixture to dry ingredients, mixing just enough to moisten dry ingredients. Add melted shortening. Do not overbeat.

To make vegetable muffins, shred vegetables fine, add to liquid then to dry ingredients.

Add as much as 2 tablespoons of finely shredded vegetables in any of the following combinations: Shredded raw carrots, turnips, beets, cabbage or apples; or carrot and turnip, carrot and beet, beet and cabbage, cabbage and apple. Remember, too much vegetable makes a soggy muffin.

To bake: fill greased muffin tins ⅔ full and bake 20 to 25 minutes in a hot oven (400-425° F.).

And here's another household tip, from Uncle Sam's experts. It's about saving food from insect pests, a once-a-month job.

Here's how—put foods such as cereal, flour, dried beans or dried fruit into the oven for a heat treatment. Packaged food may go into the oven in its original container, sealed or open. Beans, whole grains, dried peppers or nut meats may be spread out in a shallow pan for heating. Heat 20 minutes in a slow oven (150° F.); to prevent scorching, prop oven door open a few inches.

Friendships Found Next Door

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Early in the war, when the civilian defense organizations were first formed it was discovered that the neighbors who had heretofore been strangers were good to know as friends. Since then neighborhoods have been knit more closely, misunderstandings have been ironed out as neighbors have become better acquainted.

Just the other night, one group of Newton, Mass., air raid wardens got together for a party. About 30 were there—men and women from all walks of life. The evening's entertainment was an air-raid quiz, enabling them to review their air-raid instructions and at the same time providing fun. Each winner was given a lump of coal, festively wrapped and significant of the regard in which coal is held in New England this winter.

Whether or not they are ever called on to serve together in an emergency, these wardens have learned how to work and play together and their neighborhood is better for this wartime lesson.

Bricker Holds Chief '44 Issue Is Return to Rule by People

DETROIT, Jan. 7 (AP) — Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, aspirant for the Republican presidential nomination, said today the election issue would be whether to have a government "subservient" to the people or a people "subservient" to the Government.

Governor Bricker, in an address prepared for a rally of Republicans in his neighbor State of Michigan, said America and her allies were fighting the war to destroy tyranny in the world and then added:

"A Republican victory (in next fall's election) will be an assurance that, in freeing the world from tyranny, we shall also free our people of unnecessary governmental domination. . . ."

Victory for the Republicans, Governor Bricker said, will mean that the "policy making power of Government will be taken from the bureaucrats and placed in the hands of the elected representatives of the people."

"The question for America to decide, simply stated," he said, "is this: shall Government direct the lives of our people or shall the people direct the Government so that it may aid them, individually and hopefully, to find their own way?

"Are we going to continue our march toward totalitarianism or are we going to preserve the free atmosphere which our people have breathed since our country was founded?

"Shall we maintain a great governmental structure to which people are subservient or shall we maintain those conditions which have led to the development of a great self-reliant people to whom the Government is subservient?"

Way Is Seen to Settling Of Rail Union Dispute

Continued from Page 1

sion yesterday on Mr. Roosevelt's order reconvening the Emergency Board of Judge Elwyn Shaw, except to criticize the way in which it was worded.

The blast of the rail unions' weekly was directed not only against President Roosevelt, but General Marshall, as well, and charged that the whole seizure was unnecessary, and that General Marshall had been used "in a scheme to inflame public opinion."

The unions' castigation did not stop with the Administration. Yesterday officials of the three Brotherhoods which refused to rescind their strike call met and passed a resolution condemning the two unions which called off their strike threat, charging them with breaking the "united front" in an action "without parallel in labor history."

The Labor Department issued strike figures yesterday comparing time lost from strikes in 1941, 1924 and 1943. The "no-strike" pledge took effect in 1942. December, 1943, figures are not available, but officials explained that they would not greatly affect the result:

Year	Man-Days Lost
1941	23,047,556
1942	4,182,557
1943 (11 mos.)	12,785,000

Number of workers has increased since 1941, it is pointed out.

The 1943 increase in strike time lost was primarily due to coal strikes led by John L. Lewis.

The Labor Department also lists strikes by number, showing an expected 3,700 in 1943, or 13 per cent more than 1941, and almost double the average in the 15 years before Pearl Harbor.

Since a small strike is not weighted under this table, the relative importance of this comparison is small.

High-Toned Stuff in OWI Bureau Junked As New Chief Plans to Get Out the News

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP)—A new boss working in shirt sleeves took the news bureau of the Office of War Information apart today and put the pieces together again to look like a working newspaper office.

Dowsley Clark, veteran Midwest newspaper man who became news bureau chief Jan. 1, literally peeled down to his vest to do the reorganizing job.

High-toned titles were junked. One sub-bureau known as the media section was abolished. Writing specialists were told they were just plain reporters, with a simple job of straightaway writing to do.

"The OWI news bureau was set up to get and distribute important news that develops in the war agencies," Mr. Clark said. "It's just a common, ordinary job of reporting. It's only horse sense to organize an office doing newspaper work like a newspaper office.

"The chief of the news bureau is simply the editor. The office that was known as the chief of the general news desk is nothing but an ordinary news editor. The writers' pool is just a bunch of reporters. What was called the domestic news desk is nothing but a regular copy desk to edit the news and make it make sense without errors."

Press agents for the war agencies—or information specialists as they are called—have been told that better reporting is necessary. Mr. Clark said he has already called their attention to errors and omissions in stories which have been transmitted to OWI for distribution since he took charge.

Mr. Clark said no discharges had been necessary in effecting the news bureau reorganization.

"We are going to concentrate on getting out spot news while it's still fresh," Mr. Clark said. "News value is the only test a story has to pass. If a story is tripe, it'll go on the spike just as it does in any newspaper office."

Publishers to Aid In Community Work

CHICAGO, Jan. 7 (AP)—Albert Hardy, President of the National Editorial Association, announced today formation of the N. E. A. Community Development Committee to work toward restoration of communities to peacetime activities in the postwar period.

Publishers appointed to the Committee are: Charles B. Helfenstein, Live Oak, Fla; Raymond B. Howard, London, Ohio; B. E. Esters, Houlton, Maine; Roy A. Brown, San Rafael, Calif., and Leon S. Barnes, North English, Iowa. Both Mr. Howard and Mr. Brown are past presidents of N. E. A.

The Community Development Committee, Mr. Hardy said, will serve as a clearing house through which all publishers may exchange ideas on community expansion, postwar rehabilitation and provision of employment.

Union Check-Off Declared Illegal

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Jan. 7 (AP)—One of the most provocative issues in Michigan labor history—the union dues check-off against nonunion employees of the Consumers Power Company—has brought a Circuit Court ruling that the check-off was illegal.

Judge Dale Souter, in a decree signed yesterday, held that nonunion employees protesting a $1.50 monthly check-off were entitled to refunds of their money from the Congress of Industrial Organizations utility workers organizing committee.

This was a paramount issue in the union's threatened strike in March of last year in the 57 Michigan counties served by Consumers Power. Production in many war plants would have been affected by a strike.

Study of Regimes Favored Before Their Recognition

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Jan. 7 (AP)—The Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense announced last night it had received answers from all American countries except Argentina and Bolivia, which were not consulted, to its suggestions that revolutionary regimes be studied before recognition is granted.

Labor Executive Attacks Marshall

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP)—Gen. George C. Marshall has allowed himself to become a tool of "a well organized smear campaign against labor," says David Dubinsky, President of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

Mr. Dubinsky, speaking at graduation exercises of the I. L. G. W. U. Women's Service Brigade last night, declared:

"Labor has become too big in the eyes of the professional labor haters and labor baiters. Big business cannot tolerate the idea that organized labor has come of age and is entitled to have its voice heard in industry."

He said that a true picture of the labor situation had not been given servicemen and added: "Labor's record will offer no comfort or food to Hitler's and Hirohito's propagandists, but I'm afraid that General Marshall's unfortunate attack on the trade unions may."

U. S. Peace Action Seen Hit by Strikes

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Jan. 7 (AP)—Strikes and strike threats indicate a lack of unity which may have a disastrous effect on our position at the peace table, Admiral William H. Standley, former Ambassador to Russia, declared last night.

Admiral Standley said in an interview the Russians are united for war and peace and that they will go to the peace table a united nation, determined to get what they want. The British, too, will be united for peace, he asserted, and "unless some degree of unity can be achieved in the United States we will be at a tremendous disadvantage."

Soldiers' Arms Called Compliment to Labor

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP)—That American armed forces are well equipped on all fighting fronts is proof of labor's war record, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said last night.

"Unless workers had done a good job, that wouldn't be so," she said at a ceremony in which 75 women members of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union here were inducted into the Women's Service Brigade, the civilian defense organization of the union.

Earlier, Mrs. Roosevelt told the Rotary Club here that "our fighting men are wonderful diplomats. They are the best ambassadors in Australia and New Zealand that we have ever had. You should be proud of them."

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Olympics Face Falcons in Series

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Boston Olympics' domination of the Eastern Amateur League, which has seen them win 18 out of 19 games, may come to an abrupt end this week when the reinforced Philadelphia Falcons come to the Arena for a two-game series tomorrow and Sunday nights.

And while the Falcons are strengthened, the 'Pics are weakened because the Bruins, who first had taken Al Palazzari, have now assumed charge of Guy Labrie and Russ Kopak until such time as things return to normal. The Bruins found themselves shorthanded when Johnny Crawford and Bep Guidolin were sidelined through injuries, and are facing the possible loss of Don Gallinger to the R. C. A. F. next week. Gally was scheduled to learn today whether or not he will be granted a further furlough.

Help from Buffalo

Originally the Olympics thought of getting help from Buffalo Bisons of the American League, but this was only a last measure, for whatever players were sent here by Eddie Shore would have to be kept here for the balance of the season. That would prove expensive if the 'Pics now with the Bruins were suddenly returned to the amateurs.

One or two of them—possibly all three—may be back with the 'Pics shortly. Labrie will return when Crawford gets back into action, and either Kopak or Palazzari will go back when Guidolin returns. If Gallinger gets his furlough, Ross may decide to release Palazzari too, even though that leaves him with only 12 men.

Seven New Men

Philadelphia will bring seven new players to Boston, including a new goalie in Red Henry, two new defensemen in Ted Garvin and John Baby, and four new forwards in Leo Gasparini, Bud Dodds, Bill Stewart, and Norman Grinke.

Meanwhile the Bruins are in Toronto where tomorrow night they will meet the Maple Leafs. According to Manager Art Ross Pat Egan will definitely play for the Bostonians, despite the fact that Flash Hollettt has not as yet reported to Jack Adams of Detroit. Egan played for Red Wings in New York last night, while Hollett twiddled his thumbs at home in Toronto. Adams has not been able to contact Hollett as yet because the latter has no telephone and has failed to answer telegrams. At last reports Adams was considering sending a special agent to Toronto to convince Hollett that Detroit after all is a nice city too.

* * *

Briefs: Jimmy Franks of Red Wings got his first shutout of the season when he blanked Rangers 5-0 in New York last night . . . The defeat was Rangers' 18th of the winter and third in their latest losing string . . . Toronto walloped Chicago 6-1 to climb into a tie with the Bruins for second place . . . Black Hawks have now lost their last five straight and eight of their last nine games . . . In sort of a desperation move Manager Paul Thompson tried a couple of lend-lease players from the Toronto Mercantile League, George Grigor and Whitey Farrant . . . Hawks are still trying to get Goalie Mike Karakas from the Providence Reds.

* * *

Besides Bruins at Toronto tomorrow, Rangers will be at Canadiens . . . Sunday night Canadiens will go to New York and Chicago to Detroit . . . The Olympics' schedule for the balance of the month follows: 14—New York; 16—Brooklyn (afternoon); 21-22—U. S. Coast Guard; 27—Brooklyn; 29-30—Toronto Navy . . . All games will be played at the Garden . . . Hago Harrington is considering recalling Fernie Flamon from Brooklyn . . . Marty Madore has been released . . . Murray Armstrong played his first game for Detroit last night . . . Bruins' next game after tomorrow night is here the 15th with Rangers.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Ag
Montreal	18	2	3	39	111	47
Boston	12	9	4	28	125	115
Toronto	13	11	2	28	114	101
Chicago	10	14	0	20	92	108
Detroit	8	11	4	20	81	95
New York	4	18	1	9	76	133

Results Jan. 6
Toronto 6, Chicago 1.
Detroit 5, New York 0.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Werber Super-Salesman

Billy Werber's name made the sports pages of the nation a few days ago. Billy, it seems, has been even more successful as an insurance salesman than he was as a big league ball player.

Werber's bust will never rest in the Hall of Fame at Cooperstown and he would be the first to admit it. But the fellow wasn't the worst ball player the modern game has seen. Far from it.

Billy was not rich in natural ability. He lacked certain mechanical factors. But he always hustled. A sort of vest pocket edition of Pepper Martin, you might call him.

He Hustled

There is a moral to the story of Werber's major career. It is this: no matter how ordinary a young ball player may be mechanically, he can make a place for himself among the big fellows if he keeps hustling. Experienced baseball men often voice this theory. Werber was the living proof of it.

Always fresh in our memory will be the day Werber made second on a base on balls. He was with the Red Sox at the time. As the opposing pitcher threw the fourth ball past Billy, he tossed his bat aside and started jogging carelessly down the first base line. About halfway down he happened to notice that the shortstop and the second baseman had turned their backs on the keystone bag, walking back to their positions. So Billy merely shifted into high gear and slid safely into second.

Although few people knew it at the time, Werber was a smart ball player—a whole lot smarter, in fact, than many of the men who ordered him around. Apparently he has lost none of his keenness since plunging into the business world.

* * *

A Bostonian, obviously an American League rooter, writes that Whitey Wietelmann of the Braves couldn't have been such a hot shortstop, as he made 40 errors last season. "Figures don't lie," insists the fan.

There are times, however, when figures suggest other than true facts. Particularly in baseball. For instance, there was the year Zeke Bonura had the highest fielding average among American League first basemen. Now, Zeke was a real nice fellow, and still is, judging by stories coming out of North Africa. But nobody ever accused him of being a Hal Chase around the bag.

Wietelmann remains one of the slickest fielding shortstops in the National League, despite what the recently-released official averages suggest. He made a flock of errors simply because he tried for everything. Had he let the hard chances swish past him, without giving them a battle, his error total would have been much lower—and, of course, his average much higher. But he doesn't play ball that way. Get the point?

* * *

Never a glamour boy with the press, Bill Nicholson is this corner's nomination as the most underrated ball player in the National League. In an unsensational manner, the Cub outfielder has probably broken the hearts of more rival pitchers the last two or three years than any other hitter in the older circuit. As they say in the dugout: "He wears the pitchers out."

Nicholson, of course, has suffered a familiar fate. Since reaching his peak at the plate, the Cubs have wallowed in the second division, anywhere from 25½ to 38 games off the pennant pace. It takes a combination of a powerful press and a magnetic personality to get recognition for a ball player under those circumstances.

They had to sit up and take notice, however, when "Nick" in '43 was the run producing champ of the majors, 128 to 118 for Rudy York.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP)—No doubt there are plenty of good commonsense reasons for redrawing the baseball map, but we still wonder why major leaguers are so interested in this essentially minor league project . . . It's the big league officials who keep pointing out that it is silly to have little leagues overlapping each other and towns where natural rivalries might develop operating in different circuits . . . And generally they add that if leagues were more compact and travel expenses were reduced, minor clubs could operate under local ownership and wouldn't have to keep running to their big brothers for help . . . They might be anticipating another anti-chain move by Judge Landis, of course, but our guess is that last season's declining attendances made the chain operators think about divesting themselves of these expensive appendages.

* * *

Lieut. Commander Harry Kipke, former Michigan coach, has been made officer in charge of all Midwest colleges having Navy Flight preparatory programs . . . The Cherry Point, N. C., Marines are turning up a strong track team for the Southern indoor meet at Chapel Hill, Feb. 12, which will be sponsored jointly by North Carolina U. and the Pre-Flight School. . . . Bob Steuben (ex-Missouri and the Bears), who was the nation's top football scorer for De Pauw last fall, has turned up in a Marquette basketball suit as a Navy V-5 trainee.

* * *

After the Chicago U. basketball team ended its two-year, 45-game losing streak, Coach Kyle Anderson explained: "We have no trouble over losing men in the draft, but the club has been laboring under a mental strain, nevertheless. Most of the fellows are worrying about their dads going into service."

* * *

Bob (Hunchy) Hoernschemeyer, Indiana's typographical typhoon who troubled football writers all the past season, played for the Cincinnati American Legion baseball team a few years ago . . . And in box scores of two tournament games at Flint, Mich., his named appeared as "Hoermyr" and "Hemser."

Error for Booth

WATERBURY, Conn., Jan. 7 (AP)—When Albie Booth, Yale's "mighty atom" of the gridiron a decade ago, assumed the presidency of the Kiwanis Club recently, the retiring president tossed him a football instead of a gavel.

Booth muffed it.

Sewell Becomes Baseball's First Holdout of 1944

ST PETERSBURG, Fla., Jan. 7 (AP)—Truett (Rip) Sewell, the Pittsburgh Pirates' "Blooper Ball" hurler who won 21 games last season, has returned his 1944 contract unsigned, the St. Petersburg Times says.

Sewell, who a year ago received approximately $12,000, said recently he would not settle for less than $20,000 for 1944, the Times asserted. Amount offered in the contract was not disclosed.

The "Blooper" artist has been occupied with operation of his strawberry farm at Plant City, Fla., and is reported more interested in the prices of that produce than in his baseball negotiations at present.

In the last five seasons, Sewell has won 78 games for the Pirates against 55 defeats.

Foley Continues To Star in Army

FORT SHERIDAN, Ill., Jan. 7 (AP)—Dick Foley, a mainstay on the Illinois basketball team in its pre-conference games, is doing all right for the Fort Sheridan quintet, too.

Foley reported at the Fort Tuesday, engaged in one practice session and the next night scored 18 points as the soldiers defeated a Milwaukee industrial quintet. Last night the former Illini freshman duplicated his first night's performance to win high scoring honors as Fort Sheridan was defeated by the strong Great Lakes team, 76-52.

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

East
Dartmouth 73, Port Devens 55.
Indiantown Gap, Pa., Stevedores 54, Brooklyn Army Base 47.

Middlewest
Great Lakes 76, Ft. Sheridan 52.
Ottumwa, Ia., Naval Air Station 63, Penn (Iowa) 26.
Oklahoma A-M 42, Phillips U. 38.
Bowling Green, Ohio, 53, Camp Ellis 38.
Bemidji, Minn., Teach. 43, Concordia 40.
St. Ambrose 61, Augustana 36.

South
Hampden-Sydney 48, Union Theological Seminary 18.

Southwest
New Mexico U. 53, New Mexico Mines ASTU 49.

Nelson Made Favorite At Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 7 (AP)—He hasn't fired a shot, but Toledo's Byron Nelson is the pre-Los Angeles $12,500 open golf championship favorite.

A field of 135 set out today over the Wilshire Country Club in quest of first prize, $4,375 in war bonds, among them 26 top-flight professionals and amateurs who were exempt from the 36-hole qualifying test Wednesday.

Nelson, who recently completed a coast-to-coast benefit tour with Jug McSpaden and gave par a spanking almost everywhere, has tried several times to capture the Los Angeles open, but it always has eluded him. He must be right, now, for last Tuesday he toured the Hillcrest course here in 65, seven under par.

Lord Byron will be up against some mighty stiff competition. McSpaden is here. So are Craig Wood, national champion for the duration; Willie Goggin, Johnny Revolta, Willie Hunter, Lloyd Mangrum, Olin Dutra, and Tony Penna.

There will be 18 holes today and tomorrow, then the field will be cut to the 60 low scorers, plus ties, and these will fight it out through Sunday and Monday.

Dark horse possibilities, because of their sparkling play recently, are the former tennis champion, Ellsworth Vines of Pasadena; Johnny Dawson, the former Chicagoan, and Harry Bassler, who bagged medalist honors with rounds of 70 and 72. Vines has been smashing par all winter on Southern California courses and seldom has been out of the 60's. Although he is shy on tournament experience, he has been getting in long hours of intensive practice.

Hub Notes

Bingham Chairman

Upon his appointment as chairman of the football rules committee of the National Collegiate A. A., Lieut. Col. William J. Bingham, Harvard's director of athletics on a leave of absence, had the following to say:

"I do not favor holding a meeting of the football rules committee during the duration of the war. When the last meeting of the committee was held in Tucson, Arizona, following the 1941 season, the chairman announced that the rules would be frozen for the duration.

"In light of what has happened during the past two years, this appears to have been a wise decision. The game is now being played under abnormal conditions. Quite properly, eligibility and amateur standards have been relaxed for the duration."

Mr. Bingham further said that he hoped and intended to be a worthy successor to Walter R. Okeson; and, of course, he will. Since 1905, when President Theodore Roosevelt demanded that college authorities reform college football; the rules committee has had three chairmen: Walter Camp, 1906 to 1911; Edward K. Hall, 1911 to 1932, and Okeson, 1932 to 1943.

* * *

Although the fact probably has no bearing on the outcome, it is interesting to note that the three American League clubs which do not play night baseball at home led the after-dark parade in 1943. The Yankees, who always seem to be leading something, were first, with Detroit second and the Red Sox third. The individual pitching leader was Boston's Mike Ryba, who had three wins and no losses. Oscar Judd with two triumphs and Joe Dobson with one also had unbeaten records under the lights.

* * *

The sharp decline of the Red Sox offense is revealed in home-run statistics. For example, the club hit only one four-bagger at Griffith Stadium in '43, that by Bobby Doerr, and connected with just one at Yankee Stadium, this time by the veteran Al Simmons. It makes a difference when a fellow like Ted Williams isn't walked up to the plate three or four times a game.

* * *

Briefs . . . This latest fall of snow is the first real break local skiers have had this winter . . . Northeastern's basketball five, with two victories in four starts, meets the U. S. Naval Keymen in the Johnson Memorial Gymnasium of the Boston Y. M. G. A. tomorrow night . . . The Coast Guard Academy's winter sports season at home will be inaugurated tomorrow afternoon in the Billiard Hall pool against Trinity . . . Brown varsity swimmers travel to New Haven tomorrow for the annual meet with Yale . . . Arthur Sampson, former coach of football at Tufts, Columbia and Harvard, and a local sports writer, will be guest of honor at the annual Fall Sports Night for students and Navy personnel at Cousens gym at Medford.

Caputo Scores

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Jan. 7 (AP)—Jimmy Caputo, the Swampscott, Mass., landscape gardener, yesterday annexed his sixth straight championship in the annual New Year's golf tournament at Lakewood Country Club.

He defeated George (Bud) Coit, 17-year-old St. Petersburg schoolboy, 6 and 5 in the finals.

Bingham Named

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP)—Lieut. Col. William J. Bingham, graduate manager of athletics at Harvard, was appointed chairman of the N. C. A. A. football rules committee to succeed Walter Okeson.

E. C. Krieger of Ohio University was named to the committee and appointed secretary.

Hoppe Holds Lead In Billiard Match

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 7 (AP)—Willie Hoppe, world's three-cushion billiard champion, and Welker Cochran of San Francisco, split yesterday's two blocks, but the titleholder retained his lead in their 1900-point non-title match.

Cochran won the afternoon engagement 57 to 50 in 59 innings, but Hoppe out-stroked his rival in the fourth block at night 50 to 40 in 58 innings. At the end of the four blocks Hoppe had 200 points to Cochran's 182. The high run of the match, nine, was made by Hoppe.

Rucker Ready

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 7 (AP)—Johnny Rucker plans to play with the New York Giants this season because "baseball has been hard hit by the draft and I feel that I should help out, if I can."

Rucker, rejected for the armed forces last year because of an injury to his back, previously was reported planning to retire from baseball.

East-West Profits

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — The East-West charity football game played New Year's Day showed a profit of $77,016, an audit showed. The money will be turned over to the local Shriners' children's hospital.

Lou Little Honored

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP)—Lou Little, Columbia University football coach, last night was formally presented the Touchdown Club's annual award for meritorious contribution to the game. The presentation took place at the club's annual dinner.

American Hockey League
By the Associated Press
Result Jan. 6
Indianapolis 3, Buffalo 1.

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Coast to Coast Real Estate Directory
PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS
In The Christian Science Monitor

REAL ESTATE—INSURANCE

GEORGE GILES & SON
INSURANCE SPECIALIZING—REALTORS
889 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass. KIR. 2345

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED—Furnished 4-room apt., West Roxbury, Dedham, Mass., by reliable couple with 2-year-old child. Call Asp. 7022.

ROOMS TO LET

ORANGE, N. J.—Room to rent for young woman, private family. C. C. MILLER, 365 Lincoln Avenue, Or. 4-0911.

MONTREAL, QUE.—Bright, comfortable room, near Queen Mary Road; $5.00 per week. Phone Walnut 1092.

ROOMS WANTED

LADY would like room, apt. or share apt. kitchen privileges East 70's or 80's bet. Lexington and Fifth Aves. before Jan. 23. Write Box G-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

BUSINESS woman wishes room, kitchen priv., private family; N. Y. C. (midtown). Write Box K-25, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PAYING GUESTS

GREEN SHADOWS INN, Lyme, Conn.—A comfortable place for a quiet vacation; good food; steam heat; reasonable.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their long-distance local moving and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester Center 24, Boston, Mass. Tel. TAL. 2400.

CLARK MOVING CO.
Packers and Movers—Asp. 4681, Brookline Mass.

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 69 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7868.

BEAUTY SERVICE

BEAUTY COUNSELORS, Inc.
10% Sale Jan. 1-15—All loose items. Margaret Carroll, Providence, R. I. PL 0911

BEAUTY SHOPS

CARLSON—HAIRDRESSER Re. 4-5593
CCLD WAVE PERMANENT $10-$15 and $20
873 Madison, bet. 69 and 70, N. Y. C., 2d floor

EDNA BEAUTY SHOP, 4197 Washington St., Roslindale Square, Mass., near Rialto Theatre; all lines of beauty craft. PAR. 7532.

CLOTHING

ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE: WE BUY USED CLOTHING. BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1100 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 0302.

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsboro St. Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable. Ken. 0648. Opp. Jordan Hall, Boston. Custom.

FOR SALE — MISCELLANEOUS

SALE—Rose, heavy-twist, all-wool Broadloom rug used few months. Com. 6199 after 5 o'clock (Boston).

FURNITURE WANTED

I WANT GRAND PIANO
OR SPINET
ORIENTAL RUGS, Furniture, OIL PAINTINGS, anything suitable for home; no dealers. MISS ESMOND, Asp. 3798, Boston.

WANTED TO BUY

ICE CREAM CABINETS with or without compressors, or compressors alone. Will buy any number. GILL'S 6901 West 3rd Street, Los Angeles

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 31 University Pl., GRamercy 5-1613, N. Y. C.

INFORMATION
About Placing Classified Advertisements

Classified advertisements are accepted for publication in any ONE edition of The Christian Science Monitor or in ALL three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States of U. S. A., Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

Rates Per Agate Line Per Day
For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	15c	30c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	13c	26c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE
All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count 6½ words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

CLASSIFIED

HELP WANTED—MEN HELP WANTED—MEN

EXCELLENT PRESENT AND POST-WAR OPPORTUNITY AS SALES EXECUTIVE WITH LONG ESTABLISHED REPUTABLE NEW ENGLAND FIRM

Attractive salary arrangement and a real opportunity for the man who qualifies for this position.

The man we want has been successfully engaged in the wholesale sash, door and millwork field and possesses the ability to direct the activities of our Sales Department.

He must be a capable organizer, of stable temperament and good personality; a real team worker under all conditions.

Please give full history: Age, educational background, experience and all other pertinent details.

Box D-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

FREDLEYS
Requires services of competent
FITTERS
FINISHERS
PRESSERS
The workroom is air-conditioned. These are good openings for the right persons accustomed to working with fine coats, suits, and dresses.

STORE CLERICALS
Typing, marking, filing, store records, in various departments, etc.

STOCK GIRLS
For general work, stocks, errands, etc. A very good opportunity to learn retail merchandising.

350 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON

STENOGRAPHER
We have a position open for a thoroughly experienced stenographer as secretary and general office assistant. Attractive opportunity.
FREDLEYS
350 Boylston Street, Boston

BOOK-BINDERY GIRLS
WANTED
to do General Bindery Work
COURT SQUARE PRESS, Inc.
1020 Washington Street
Boston, Mass.

Opportunity for Artists
If you have any desire to do art work, here is an opportunity. You can learn opaquing, retouching and how to use an air brush. Apply Metropolitan Lithograph & Publishing Co. 167 Bow Street, Everett, Mass.

PART-TIME switchboard and office duties every other Sunday, every second holiday 1 to 10 p. m. Household Nursing Association, 222 Newbury Street, Boston, Ken. 8410.

GENERAL maid, plain cooking, no laundry, private room and bath; $25 a week. Call Laf. 2172, Beacon Hill, Boston.

ELDERLY COUPLE WANT Middle-aged helper-companion; good home, single house, Dorchester, Mass. Mys. 5885-W (Eves.)

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTANT, TWENTY-FIVE Years' active public accounting practice; thorough knowledge preparation of pay roll, Federal and State income tax reports, financial, profit and loss statements, monthly or periodic audits, personal attention, prompt service; available for one or two additional reputable clients; out-of-city engagements accepted. JULIUS GONAS, 278 Seventh Avenue, New York City. Telephone CHickering 4-1826.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED teacher of speech and dramatics desires position in private school; cultural background, splendid references. Write Box W-34, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

RELIABLE young colored woman, Christian Scientist, wishes position as companion attendant; good reader, patient, well educated. Write Box D-22 S. 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

EDUCATED woman (Christian Scientist); capable manager, experienced all branches hotel, club routine, desires position. (Room 614) 11 Dominick St., N. Y. C.

CHILD'S NURSE, experienced; Protestant; best references. Tel. Mount Vernon, N. Y., 8-7046.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE $5
Double $6 (using old ticking). Box springs repaired. Prompt service. Phone Com. 2821. New Custom-made Mattresses $24.50 up. WELLS & CO., 393 Boylston Street, Boston

MUSICIANS WANTED

LARGE Christian Science church, New York City, will hold auditions shortly for organist and soloist; must be Christian Scientists; submit full details. Write Box S-36, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING
EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED AT STORE
—GEORGE S. 171A MASSACHUSETTS AVE., BOSTON. COM. 8620.

STORM WINDOWS

STORM WINDOWS furnished, painted and installed; asphalt roof shingling a specialty. Call Lex. 0264-R, Lexington, Mass.

JOB PRESS FEEDER WANTED
COURT SQUARE PRESS
1020 Washington St., Boston

HELP WANTED

FIREFIGHTERS
Permanent civil service; pensions; start $180 month; age 20 to 29; minimum height 5' 7"; excellent physical condition; authorised referral required.
APPLY AT 325 COUNTY-CITY BLDG.
SEATTLE 4, WASHINGTON

BAKER
Man draft exempt, or woman; knowledge of baking simple pastry and desserts. Apply by letter to:
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PLEASANT VIEW HOME
233 Pleasant Street, Concord, New Hampshire

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS
Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

PART-FULL TIME cooks, chambermaids waitresses, nursemaids, day workers, laundresses, elevator operators, porters, dishwashers. Gooding's Agency, 331 West 125th Street, N. Y. C. MO. 7-2076.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

Massachusetts

ARLINGTON

TIRES RECAPPED HERE
WHOLESALE—RETAIL
Charles B. Perham, Inc.
295 Broadway Arlington 2433

BOSTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m. to 6:30 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DU PONT PAINTS
DUPONT PAINT SERVICE STORE
1019 Commonwealth Avenue

BOSTON—Dorchester

Expert Servicing on All Makes of Cars
BUY WAR BONDS
Woodward's Chevrolet Co.
426 Adams Street, East Milton
BLU. 9200

BOSTON—Roslindale

Satisfaction Guaranteed at
Whyte's Laundry, Inc.
173 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
A. SHIRLEY BROWN Manager
TELEPHONE PARKWAY 0080
A Service for Every Household

BRAINTREE

CASTLE FILMS
You can buy these Films at
STANLEY-WINTHROP'S
7 REVERE ROAD, QUINCY, MASS.
Use our "RENT-A-REEL" Service
8mm.—16mm. Silent—16mm. Sound

BROCKTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Brockton 1931. Hours: 12:30 to 1:30 and 5 to 7 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Storey & Co.
MID-WINTER CLEARANCE
Coats Suits Dresses
138 Main Street, Brockton 27, Mass.

Ralph and Ruth Baker
EXTEND TO YOU ALL
A VERY SINCERE
Thank You
FOR YOUR PATRONAGE DURING THE PAST YEAR
RALPH E. BAKER FURNITURE CO.
810 Main St., Brockton 40, Mass., Opp. Forest Av.

PORTER'S
for
WOMEN'S and MISSES' COATS, SUITS, DRESSES
224-230 Main Street, Brockton 1, Mass.

A Fine Food Line Since 'Ninety-Nine
BROCKTON PUBLIC MARKET
191 Main St., Brockton 40 Phone 2000

MASSACHUSETTS

BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m.-6:30 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Flowers
F. E. PALMER, *Florist*
Eleanor M. Yeager, Proprietor
A Unique Flower Shop and Conservatory
121 Newton Street Longwood 2300
We Telegraph Flowers

Artistic Flower Arrangements
TELEGRAPHED ANYWHERE
VILLAGE FLOWER SHOP
Now located in new shop
108 Washington St. BEAcon 0000
Frederick S. Carreiro, Francis S. Carreiro

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
967 Harvard Street ASP. 9000
Member F. T. D.

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. Kirkland 4007. Hours: 8:30 to 12 noon daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BOOKS
Poems by William P. McKenzie
The Sower and Other Poems $1.00
Fields of Bloom Each
Heatsease Hymns, $1.10
Prelude Poems for the New Day, $2.00
By W. P. M.
Harvard Cooperative Society
HARVARD SQUARE

YELLOW CABS
Cambridge Taxi Company
Call KIRKLAND 3000
2 BAY STREET
Prompt, Courteous Service

CONCORD

Middlesex LAUNDERERS and CLEANSERS
H. E. TOLMAN, Manager
Telephone 400 Maynard, Mass.
Flat Work All Ironed, 54c a Dozen
Half Large—Half Small
We do all kinds of dry cleaning
Suits $1 and up—Dresses $1 and up

Monitor Advertised Products
Fresh Baked Goods Daily
ANDERSON'S MARKET
Main Street CON 1000

DEDHAM

The Fisher-Churchill Co.
Established in 1864
Providence Pike, Dedham, Mass.
Distributors of
Cities Service Products
Fuel Oil—Diesel Oils
Clearcoal
New England Coke
PHONE DED. 0051—0052

Geishecker's
"Kay Dunhill"
One-of-a-Kind Frocks
Arrow Shirts and Ties
Smart Accessories
579 High Street Dedham 0819

We know that you know . . .
that we're doing our best to serve you well in spite of shortage of help, transportation problems, and increased demands. We appreciate your patience.
"Soft Water Way"
Dedham Custom Laundry
DEDHAM 0168

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fitchburg Savings Bank
Interest Payable Semi-Annually
Jan. 1st and July 1st
745 MAIN STREET
FITCHBURG, MASS.

SERVICE ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., Inc.
23 Newton Place, cor. Broad Street
Lighting Fixtures
Table Lamps
Wedgewood China

F. H. Lane Company
Plenty of Fine Warm Overcoats and other good Wool Garments for Winter protection. Very reasonable prices. Better be prepared.
530 MAIN STREET

QUALITY
COAL — COKE — OIL
UNION COAL CO.
9½ PRICHARD ST. TEL. 740

A Group of Superb Diamond Rings from $500.00 to $1500.00
(tax included)
RICE & CO.
Silver P. W. RICE China
340 MAIN STREET

Vogue Beauty Salon
15 Elm Street—Street Floor
All Lines of Beauty Culture
Tel. 2320

RESTAURANTS

BOSTON

Good Food
By Expert Chefs
Our chefs are famous for their utterly delectable dishes and varied interesting menus.
Cafe de Paris
165 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, BOSTON
299 HARVARD STREET, BROOKLINE

Enjoy a 4-Star Experience in Good Eating
★ Delicious, Well-Cooked Food
★ Pleasantly, Promptly Served
★ Generous Portions
★ Prices on the Economy Side
EICHEL'S RESTAURANT
ONE WINTER PLACE BOSTON

STEUBEN'S
—DUTCH ROOM—
GOOD FOOD for a GOOD MOOD
114 BOYLSTON ST.

FOR A SNACK, LUNCH OR MEAL
Sharaf's
Country Style RESTAURANT
Opposite The Christian Science Pub. Society
187 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.
OTHER LOCATIONS THRUOUT BOSTON

BLUE SHIP TEA ROOM
on T Wharf Tip—Boston
Tho' dim without, there's light inside. And good food there, we shall provide.
12:00 Noon to 7:30—Laf. 8313

CARVER HOUSE
LUNCHEONS and DINNERS by CHEF THEMO
12 CARVER STREET

MALDEN, MASS.

The New
KERNWOOD RESTAURANT
Now Open at Its New Location
7-9 DARTMOUTH ST.
Fine Food
Popular Prices

MASSACHUSETTS

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts
The Department Store
1885 COMPANY 1943

GREENFIELD

HENRY D. PACKARD, Agent
All Kinds of Insurance
318 Main Street Tel. 6755
Greenfield Mass.

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 962-R daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Flexees

Foundations created by Flexees do a superb hip-slimming job, giving your figure sleek, trim lines. Ask our trained corsetieres to fit you.

Philbrook, MacKenney Shop, Inc.

WILD BIRD FOOD

Ellison Coal & Grain Co.
15-21 Middlesex Street Tel. 44

NEW YORK CLEANING & DYEING CO.
"Where We Clean . . . We Clean Clean"
Guaranteed Odorless Clean with Dupont "Tri-Clene" Process
Main St. at Monument Sq. Tel. 3647

HOLYOKE

You Can Always Shop With Confidence at
NAPOLEON BAIL'S
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
168 High Street Next to Transcript

LAWRENCE

CHERRY & WEBB'S
THE FASHION STORE IN LAWRENCE

LEXINGTON

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0326
Known for Our Extra Fine Quality Meats
Native Capons—Cooked Meats—Plain and Spiced Hams—Strictly Fresh Fish in Great Variety—Fruits in Season and Vegetables

F. K. JOHNSON, Inc.
Chevrolet—Oldsmobile
Used Cars With an O. K. That Counts
COMPLETE SERVICE on All Makes of Cars
Authorized GULF Dealer
39 BEDFORD STREET LEX. 1000

THEATRE PHARMACY, Inc.
1792 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0064
Developing and Printing
Kemp's Nuts

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-2240. Hours 8 a. m. to 12 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollards
A G POLLARD COMPANY
Store-Wide Bargains
Extraordinary Values
in Every Dept.
LOWELL, MASS.

JANUARY SALE
throughout the store
Cherry and Webb's
LOWELL, MASS.

Morse & Beals
FLORISTS
66 Merrimack St. Ph. 8456

LYNN

SPRAGUE, BREED, STEVENS & NEWHALL INC.

The Parisian
DRY CLEANSING CO. INC.
Cleaners. Dyers. Fur Storage
391 Chatham St. LY. 2-3590

WHYTE'S ENTERPRISE LAUNDRY, Inc.
Launderers and Cleansers
89-97 Willow Street, Lynn, Massachusetts

MASSACHUSETTS

LYNN (Continued)

American Woolen Co. and Nashua Mfg. Co.
All New Woolen Blankets
Two fine Wool Blankets featured by two Nationally Known Manufacturers. Large size 6x7 ft. Rose, Blue, Peach, Green.
$11.98
Goddard Bros
MARKET STREET TELEPHONE LY 2-3737

FLOWERS
William Miller & Sons
1888—*FLORISTS*—1944
884 WESTERN AVENUE, LYNN
TEL. LYNN 2-1560
"We Solicit Your Patronage"

DUPONT
DUCO
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
DUPONT PAINT SERVICE STORE
162 Market Street

J. Musinsky & Sons
Home of Quality Since 1897
X-RAY SHOE-FITTING SERVICE
We carry a complete line of Enna Jetticks and Irving Drew Arch Rest Shoes
292 BROAD STREET

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 7798. Hours 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

To the Readers of
The Christian Science Monitor
Your yellow slips are appreciated. Thank you for your patronage!

FACTORY OUTLET STORE
204 Pleasant Street Malden

Buy MORE War Bonds with the Money You Save in Our Annual
JANUARY CLEARANCE
F. N. Joslin Co.
MALDEN'S BIG STORE

MARLBORO

1897 — 1943
Forty-Six Years of Fuel Service
MARLBOROUGH COAL CO.

MEDFORD

First National Bank
in Medford
Trade in Medford—Bank in Medford
Checking and Savings Accounts
Safe Deposit Boxes
Member Federal Reserve System
25 HIGH STREET
BANK BY MAIL

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Melrose 4264-R, 9 a. m. to 12 daily, except Sunday and holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

93 Maple Street
Since 1869
The Casey Florist Company
For unsurpassed values in first quality flowers and plants CALL MELROSE 0123
Largest retail greenhouses in Greater Boston

O. E. HAWES CO.
421 Franklin St., Mel. Highlands
Free Delivery Tel. Mel. 3400-1-2-3
Quality Meats and Groceries

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

Money Available for Mortgage Loans
MELROSE COOPERATIVE BANK
638 Main Street Tel. Mel. 2500

A Complete Selection of
LINENS • BLANKETS
HANDKERCHIEFS
NOVELTIES
for Your Christmas List
JONES STORES, Inc.
MALDEN — MELROSE

MILTON

GODFREY FUEL CO.
Anthracite
Bituminous
COAL
Fuel
Range
OIL
New England Coke
64 Adams St., Tel. BLUe Hills 0500

NEEDHAM

See
WILLIAM E. LIMRIC
for All Forms of Insurance
Office: 40 Broad St. Boston. HUB. 3080
Home: Normandie Road Dover. Tel. 179
"Building a Business on Service"

MASSACHUSETTS

NEEDHAM (Continued)

KINNE'S PHARMACY
Needham, Needham Hts. 0981 - Tel. - 0980
Luncheon, Candy
Ice Cream, Toiletries
Dependable Merchandise and Service

NEW BEDFORD

Let
GULF HILL DAIRY
South Dartmouth, Mass.,
Furnish Your
Milk, Cream and Ice Cream
Serving Room Open Daily 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.
AT SOUTH DARTMOUTH

Loretta's
FINE MILLINERY
SALON at
566 PLEASANT STREET

Licensed Sanitone Cleaners
BUSH & CO., Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1885
Cleaners and Dyers
The Sanitone Way
512 Pleasant St. Dial 57803 or 57804

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

Olson and Appleby
Builders
CARPENTRY—MASONRY
ROOFING—REPAIRING

Willey's Inc.
566 PLEASANT STREET
DISTINCTIVE CLOTHES
for Women and Misses
Clearance Sale of Coats and Suits

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Monday through Friday morning telephone Lasell 6626.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

War Conditions
Won't let you build,
But you can—
Insulate Your Home
Storm Sash Your Windows
Paint All You Want
Put On a New Roof
and Keep Your Home in Good Repair
We have the materials you need
PECK LUMBER CO.
247 Newtonville Ave. Big. 2007

If it's anything in hardware, we have it, if anybody has it.
Moore and Moore, Inc.
361 Center Street Big. 8072

NEWTON CENTER

NEWTON'S
In the centre of Newton Centre
MISS AND MRS.
Smart wearing apparel
"Where friends and fashions meet"
843 Beacon St. Phone Las. 7400

Main Office Big. 4600 — Las. 9890 Las. 9624 Big. 0277
KERRIGAN BROTHERS
OFFICIAL INSPECTION STATION
739 BEACON ST., NEWTON CENTRE
899 WASHINGTON ST., NEWTONVILLE
1172 BEACON ST., WABAN
TEXACO PRODUCTS

FUEL OIL
COAL • COKE
BIGelow 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NEWTONVILLE

Are You Getting A Dividend?
All companies write at the same rates, but our mutual companies have always paid a substantial dividend.
See us today with your insurance problems.
ALFRED E. FULLER
46 Austin Street Bigelow 7366

NORTHAMPTON

Hazle Brook Coal, Koppers Coke
Kimco Fuel—Furnace and Range Oil
Kimball & Cary Company
Phone 3500 12 Main Street
Northampton, Mass.

PITTSFIELD

Stetson Dry Cleaners
35 Federal Street Tel. 4525

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD (Continued)

Wear
WALK-OVERS
for
STYLE and COMFORT
WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
190 North Street

Pittsfield Milk Exchange
INC.
Highest Quality
Dairy Products
Milk—Cream—Delicia Ice Cream
120 Francis Avenue Tel 2-1561

For REAL VALUE
Buy Real Quality Coal from
The Real Coopers
Myra E. Cooper Harold A. Cooper
COOPER BUILDING
North Side of Penn St. Dial 6421

KULDA'S
ICE CREAM and SODAS
SANDWICHES—LUNCHES
Soda Fountain Delicacies
38 SOUTH STREET

Ask for free booklet on
THREE MORTGAGE PLANS
BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
PITTSFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. Granite 9712. Hours: 8 to 11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GAMBLE'S MARKET
featuring Wilson's
Tender Made Ham
1551 HANCOCK ST. GRA. 3600
Prompt Delivery Service

Every Banking Convenience at Three Offices:
Quincy Center
Wollaston
North Quincy
QUINCY TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Reserve System

DUSTPROOFED
'blue coal'
CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
23 Western Avenue, Wollaston Pres. 0830

PETTENGILL'S Inc.
Jewelry and Gift Shop
Diamonds and Watches
7-11 Cottage Avenue

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

ENNA JETTICKS
for the woman who demands comfort, style and wear, $5 to $6.50
1 to 12, AAAA to EEE
"America's Smartest Walking Shoes"
MOORHEAD'S SHOE STORE
1347 HANCOCK STREET

READING

L. M. JOHNSON
Bulbs for fall planting—Tulips, Narcissus, Daffodils, Madonna Lilies, Scillas, Muscari.
Now is the time to plant.
6 Haven St., Reading Tel. Rea. 1141

Oil Burning Equipment and Heating Oils
See Us on Our Budget Plan
EARLE H. CHAPIN
134 High St., Reading Reading 0599

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Pro. 8799. Hours 8 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
Coal
Fuel Oil—N. E. Coke
38-48 PARK STREET SOM. 0319

MOORE PRINTING CO.
Job Printing
5 College Circle, Davis Square
Telephone Somerset 2730

Blanchard's Jenney Service
JENNEY
Corner School and Medford Streets
Gilman Square Somerset 9866
Repairing and your favorite Line of Accessories

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
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R		T	N	O		E								
G	R	E	E	R		D								
O	H	M		E	E	L								
	O		L	A	R	A								
T		C		D	I	N								
R	A	Y	M	O	N	D								
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N	E	R	O		C									
S	A	I		T	O	M								
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Daily Features Page

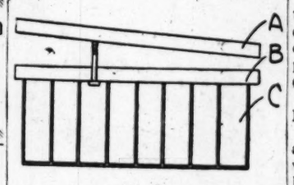
Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Did You Ever Wonder

How Those Without Sight Can Efficiently Sort Bolts for Length?

Up in Canada the aircraft industry makes good use of blind workers in the tedious but important task of sorting bolts and screws. To make this possible a device such as is indicated in the accompanying diagram is employed.

In the drawing, A and B are metal rods mounted at a slight angle to each other on a ledge.



The letter C indicates the series of narrow compartments into which the screws and bolts are placed after being sorted.

The worker places the bolt as indicated and moves it along the ledge to the right with the head touching rod B until the bolt also touches rod A. The instant the bolt touches both A and B an electrical contact is closed which causes a buzzer to sound. The worker than drops the bolt into the compartment just below.

Thus all bolts of the same length will fall into the same compartment.

How Driving Piles Through Quicksand Differs from Driving Through Plain Earth?

To most of us, quicksand is either a rarity or something we merely hear and read about but never come in contact with. To the engineers in the Mississippi Delta, however, quicksand is an everyday problem. The erection of every heavy structure in New Orleans, for instance, involved a battle with this troublesome stuff.

In that city, the common practice is to use sheet piling—planks driven down through the layer of quicksand to solid soil below, the planks serving as a water-tight, quicksand-type bulkhead.

According to Mr. Coleman, a New Orleans engineer:

"We were driving some test piles as a preliminary to putting down a very heavy structure. The piles had been going very easily.

"Suddenly, the hammer gave a rebound that showed a change in conditions down below where the point of the pile was being driven.

"We let the 5-ton weight of the hammer drop again, and again there was a rebound. It was as though the pile had reached a ledge of granite or some other hard material, but we knew the 'ledge' was only a pocket of quicksand.

"Quicksand always resists a heavy blow in that way. In order to get the pile down, we have to 'nurse' it; that is, tap it down gradually by quick, soft blows."

W. P. Keasbey

Super-Salesman and Friend

Associated Press Features

St. Louis

People call Robert C. Newman "million dollar" Bob because he writes more than that much insurance nearly every year.

Recently, one man telephoned an order for $10,000 worth of life insurance. The policy pushed Newman's sales over the million-dollar mark for the twentieth time since 1921. Eight times his annual sales have skyrocketed past $2,000,000.

Insurance men say that except in eastern metropolitan areas no man has exceeded that record.

Insurance prospects flock to him on friends' recommendations. Friendships are his avocation. Almost every business executive in St. Louis is a close friend of Newman, and his 30-year hobby of being father confessor and business adviser to his friends has built his business.

"Newman's outstanding trait, I think," says a St. Louis businessman, "is his ability to find out you're in trouble almost before you know it yourself." And probably his next dominant quality is his ability to erase the difficulty.

For example, one day several years ago he whacked a friend on the back and inquired why the man seemed so worried. The friend said a bank failure had nearly wrecked his firm's credit standing and orders were being canceled so fast that disaster was at hand.

Newman went straight to the firm's two biggest customers, rebuilt the confidence necessary for renewal of credit, then brought all the parties together in a meeting that saved his friend's business.

Now, each Christmas he gets this message from the firm:

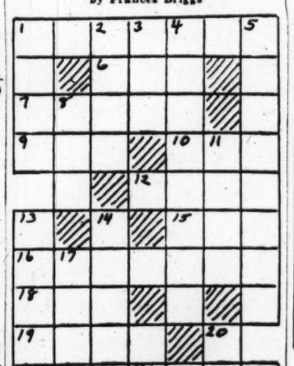
"We cannot let this Christmas season go by without expressing our thanks and that of our 127 employees that we still have a business and they still have jobs."

Today's Quotation

Some natures are too good to be spoiled by praise, and wherever the vein of thought reaches down into the profound, there is no danger from vanity.
—EMERSON

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—The term "whipstall" would be most likely to be used by an aviator, hostler, or wagoner—which?
6—How many ravens attended Odin?
7—What is first name of actress who portrayed title role in "Mrs. Miniver?"
9—What is practical unit of electrical resistance?
10—Snakelike fish.
12—What name is assumed by Lord Conrad, the corsair, in Byron's poem?
15—Racket.
16—Who is one of principal characters in George Sand's "Indiana"?
18—The araeus is what?
19—What Roman emperor was noted for persecution of Christians?
21—What is a long-tailed South American monkey?
23—Who is Maggie Tulliver's brother in "Mill on the Floss"?
24—What fictional heroine became Mrs. Rhett Butler?
26—To tilt.
27—Who is chief Attic hero in Greek mythology?

Down
1—What constellation was named after a mythological ship?
2—Newspaper paragraph is what?
3—Reverential fear.
4—Escamille is what in Bizet's "Carmen"?
5—What city of California takes its name from its reddish soil?
8—What is 17th letter of Greek alphabet?
11—What is Ireland's poetic name?
13—What is transversal part of a cruciform church?
14—What is an inhabitant of Cyprus called?
17—At sea.
20—What is name of brightest star in various constellations?
22—What is the paper strip of a printing telegraph?
23—What planet is associated with aerography?
25—Possessive pronoun.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements.)

Drawn by Boltinoff

"Rare antiques, nothing! We haven't sold anything since we opened up!"

My Secret Ambition

Share your "Secret Ambition" with our readers in this new feature. If it's on the humorous side, it's all the more acceptable. Limit your contribution to less than 50 words. One dollar will be paid for each printed item.

From Mrs. I. E. H., Laton, Calif., comes this one: "As long as I can remember I have wanted to ride a bicycle, but didn't seem to make it for various reasons. Now I am on the "hefty" side which makes it necessary for me to hire a husky man to assist me. However, I waited too long, inasmuch as hired help in rural California is scarce and men are needed for more important work."

* * *

"My Secret Ambition has been to portray Shakespeare's character of King Richard III before an admiring audience. When a young boy I saw Henry Irving in the part and it impressed me so that the desire has always come to me, through the years to this day."—G. E. H., Brooklyn, N. Y.

In Lighter Vein

Maybe It's the Bell

A "no experience necessary" saleslady in one of the Madison Avenue shops spent her first day punching the cash register until, late in the afternoon, it was explained to her that it wasn't necessary to ring up "No Sale" every time a customer went out without buying anything.—The New Yorker.

One's Enough

Father: "So you love my daughter?"

Suitor: "Love her? Why, for one soft glance from her sweet eyes I would hurl myself off a lofty cliff."

Father: "Well, I forbid the marriage. I'm something of a prevaricator myself and one is enough in a small family like ours."—Exchange.

The Route

Junior: "What's gossip, dad?"

Dad: "Anything that goes in one ear and over the back fence."—Exchange.

"Tauri Durua"

(Melbourne Sun, Australia)

Somewhere in New Guinea

Something that happened the other day in a small valley not far from Port Moresby has made many people here a bit thoughtful.

Six native Papuan boys were being "paid off" by an Angau officer for their year's work. To each of them was due £6, their wages for 12 months. The Angau officer paid them in the presence of a magistrate, as the law requires. The natives left the tent, one by one, clutching the notes tightly.

While the Angau officer and magistrate were chatting they noticed that the natives were holding some sort of conference under a near-by tree. A few minutes later they returned to the tent and each laid five of his six £1 notes on the magistrate's desk.

One of them explained, quietly and seriously. He said two words of Motuan "Tauri durua." The words mean "War help."

So the money has been invested for them in the current Australian loan.

A Verse for Today . . .

Beware lest thou forget the LORD, *which brought thee forth out of the land of Egypt, from the house of bondage.*—DEUT. 6:12

NEWS ITEM— FISH FAMINE HITS BOSTON

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Grounded* By LE PELLEY

I HEAR TUBBY IS TRYING TO ACT LIKE A BIRD..
OH.. HE'S GIVEN THAT UP !!!
WHAT'S THE MATTER ?
WELL, HE'S ALL BLACK AND BLUE FROM TRYING TO LEARN HOW TO FLY !!!
AND HIS MOTHER TOLD HIM HE'D HAVE TO TAKE OFF THOSE WINGS AND STOP JUMPING OFF FENCES OR HE'D HAVE TO LIVE WITH THE CHICKENS

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Yes, Sir-ee-ee!* By RODGERS

I'm still wishing I could do something really important this year-
But until something more important does turn up I'll go on doing my little jobs the best I can.
And- if it's my job to see that the Boss gets up on time-
"HEY!"
Well sir!
"O.K. I'll get up."
He'll be up- on the dot.!
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*News From the Battle Front* By THE HAGERS

"Shipmate!" the Bo'sun cried. "Ahoy!" He hailed me with relief and joy.
"Sit down and have some lemonade!" To Ted he roared, "Come in and wade!"
"Where's Captain Bill? And where's the ship?" "She's had, I fear, her last long trip.
The Skipper, mate, is on a reef— A captive of the Pelican chief!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Oil on Lend-Lease Waters

The President's thirteenth lend-lease report, while impressive for the mounting proportion of materials going to the Allied fighting forces in the form of arms, is even more interesting for the light it throws on oil shipments from the United States. Moreover, it discloses official expectations that American oil supplies can be bolstered after the war under the master lend-lease agreements.

The present phase of American public concern over oil reserves dates from last July when the "global Senators" were reported to be investigating the problem of oil supplies for the fighting fronts. The investigation resulted in statements implying that the United States was bearing more than its share of the Allied requirements.

Secretary Ickes had already stated that war demands were weakening American reserves to such an extent that the country could not look forward to remaining the number-one oil producer after the war. And just a few weeks ago leaders in the American oil industry in a report issued through the Petroleum Administration for War urged that an international agency be set up to assure equitable distribution of the world's oil in the future.

Against this background the current lend-lease report on oil shipments from the United States is striking. It says they were less in 1943 than in the prewar year 1938.

One does not recall a comparable Senatorial anxiety over exports five years ago. At that time the shipments were commercial; there was no question as to whether America might be doing more than its share in a war because there was no war. What mattered then was that it should get its share of world business.

Of course the drain during the war years has been enormous. In November shipments to the fighting forces totaled more than 50,000,000 barrels a day.

It is to the postwar period rather than during the war that we must look for a balancing of the oil accounts. The next few months will doubtless make still greater demands on American oil resources. British supplies in the Middle East, which could not be transported until the Mediterranean was opened, may be stepped up somewhat. But the potential increase of supplies from this source is limited by lack of refineries on the Middle East area.

Nevertheless, the latest lend-lease report puts the entire question in a better perspective. The reference to master lend-lease agreements calls attention to the possibility that lend-lease settlements may be worked out to include repayment "in kind" for American oil. And it would seem that if closer Anglo-American co-operation is to follow this war the question of sharing the world's oil will be one of many economic and political problems on which new understandings will be reached.

Education for Veterans

No time should be lost in enacting the revised veterans' education bill now pending in the United States Senate. The plan is sound in principle and purpose, and the training should be made available at once because discharges from Army and Navy are now as high as 75,000 a month.

The bill follows the line of President Roosevelt's recommendation. Tuition fees are to be paid for a year—longer if desired—and veterans paid $50 a month for living expenses, with $25 additional for married men and $10 for each child.

While all veterans who have served overseas and others with 90 days' active service would be eligible, it is expected that not more than 1,000,000 men and women will take advantage of the opportunity the first year, only 200,000 the second, and diminishing numbers the third and fourth years. The 200,000 estimate may be low in view of the thousands of college lads who were forced to don uniforms at the end of their freshman or sophomore studies. However, the revised legislation sets no arbitrary limit, but makes the student's continuance dependent solely upon his desire and ability judged by the educational institution's standards.

The plan for giving veterans schooling should not become a disguised pension. It should not encourage a continued dependence on Uncle Sam. It should be used strictly as a means of restoring educational opportunities and building up the educational standards of the citizenry.

Monkey on a Carrousel

A good way to get that old merry-go-round feeling is to try to follow statistics on the cost of living. Miss Perkins has just announced Department of Labor figures showing these costs have ascended only 3½ per cent in 1943, which is pretty good for the anti-inflation controls, the gain having been nine per cent in '42 and ten per cent in '41.

But the Department of Commerce's survey a short time ago indicated a seven per cent rise for 1943.

So, starts now the interminable argument whether the Labor Department's figures aren't weighted too much by the no doubt completely stable price on bustles, while Commerce's reflect too much attention to button top shoes.

The President has a committee exploring the accuracy of the Labor Department's index, but we question whether the findings will finally resolve the acceptability of the figures. In all such charts there are too many variables and too many inponderables to give anything more than general impressions. As one worker recently pointed out, his family's living costs have been quite sharply affected because his wife was particularly adept at buying during bargain sales. There aren't so many bargain sales these days.

The answer, of course, is that each family has a different story. Some have had to move to more expensive quarters nearer jobs, others have had to buy houses in order to get a place to live; some have had to buy new and expensive types of work clothing, others have not; so it goes.

Food prices have been the big factor. They have risen about 40 per cent since outbreak of the war in Europe, and about seven per cent in the last year according to A. F. of L. figures. This is a realistic and ponderable factor in every family's budget.

Jet Propulsion

The joint announcement from London and Washington that jet-propelled planes are soon to join the array of Allied war implements is news to warm the imagination. That such ships have been satisfactorily tested and are in process of becoming standard items of production on both sides of the Atlantic may well herald a new era in aviation, although it must be coolly noted that those thus far ordered have been for training purposes only.

In considering the possibilities of these new planes it would perhaps be well to consider air as a solid. Theoretically, there are at least three ways in which a plane may be moved through this solid. One, of course, is the conventional method by which a propellor screws its way through the air pulling or pushing a lifting stream under the wings and making a consequent vacuum above; a second method is that used by birds which flap their wings and thus make the compression and vacuum; a third method is to emit a stream, or jet, of compressed air or gases.

This latter method is common both in the familiar Fourth of July sky rockets and in their considerably more complicated counterparts developed by the hosts of rocket experimenters around the globe.

The possibilities of reduced wing surface, the fact that they could take full advantage of the stratosphere's reduced friction without the internal combustion engine's consequent loss of efficiency, the incalculables of potential speed and carrying capacity, have all been sufficient to excite speculations about rocket or jet ships, quite aside from the Sunday supplement dreams of interplanetary excursions through space.

That this third method might be applied to air machines has long been widely expected. The Italians claimed to have flown from Rome to Milan in a jet-propelled machine in 1940. Fritz von Opel was known to be conducting experiments in Germany over a period of years. But it seems to have remained for a young RAF Captain, Frank Whittle, to eliminate enough of the kinks to warrant manufacture beyond the experimental level.

It is not disclosed how his motor generates its power, whether by exploding gases, compressing and heating air, a combination (as probable), or otherwise. This is one more of those absorbing questions which must await the end of hostilities for answering.

The Lady Next Door is much interested in the experiments in cooking by radio. Properly channeled, this may permit half an hour more at the Tuesday Ladies' Bridge Club.

Wrecking the Nest

Our Readers Say—

"Cabotage"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent issue you carried an Associated Press article regarding "cabotage" services which, the writer states, are on the way to becoming the normal air transportation practice. I am afraid the author of this piece has become confused, and has given to the word "cabotage" a meaning which it has never had.

His own definition of the word and its French origin indicate the proper use of the term, that it is distinctive of services along a national coastline for limited traffic within the territorial waters of one country. In this form the U. S. Government has always retained such privileges to U. S. maritime companies. Its extension to the air transport operations is a logical one, but is limited in the same way.

While it is undoubtedly true that with the development of larger and more efficient air transportation, it would be difficult to restrict international air operations to the periphery of any one country, cabotage privileges in aviation will, in most cases, be retained for domestic operators in each such country when the size of the national territory makes it profitable.

The examples cited by the writer, i. e., the possibility of having passenger and express schedules reading "Cleveland to Moscow" and "Denver to Chungking" in themselves give no indication of true cabotage. In the schedules in point, if the operator were privileged to take passengers at Cleveland on a trunk service to Moscow, to be unloaded at a local stop, say at Seattle, on his way to his Russian terminus, then the Cleveland-Seattle sector would be true cabotage.

ARRIGO RIGHI
Pan American Airways System.
New York

"Essential Men"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

On Christmas, a friend and my family, along with many Denverites, enjoyed the privilege of having as our guests for dinner four soldiers.

We learned from them that army life is not a bed of roses, what with 17-hour days on k. p. But they were not complaining. They were interested in one thing only, and that is the longing to get this war over with. They are buying war bonds with their meager salaries. They hope that before they get their shipping orders they will have an opportunity to stop en route for at least a day or two for a hello and good-by to their families whom they hadn't seen for a year.

Before going to bed that night I picked up the evening paper. On the front page I read that four steel mills had closed down because 40,000 workers had struck! These workers were home every night, safe from bomb and shell, making the biggest money they have ever made, eating plenty of good warm food, or maybe some of them blowing parts of their salaries on black-market liquor.

Because they happen to work, when they work, in steel mills they think themselves essential men. My interpretation of essential is something on which we can depend and must have. Men who will strike on any job while American kids, good clean kids, give their lives not only for the loyal citizens but also for the shirking citizen, are not really essential. CHARLES A. SELBY
Denver, Colo.

To Unite All Peoples

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Radio, aviation, and moral minds will unite all peoples in a society that will have no victims. A. B. WALTON
Cleveland, Ohio

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Pleaders for Unity

The Wide Horizon

By William E. Masterson

The lawyers of the Western Hemisphere continue on the march in defense of democracy. They have just made a second notable contribution to inter-American good will and to postwar plans for peace. Several hundred members of the legal fraternity hailing from Canada to Cape Horn recently assembled at Rio de Janeiro for the double purpose of strengthening social and economic ties between the American republics and of studying the numerous political and international legal problems that will throng the postwar period. The occasion was the second conference of the Inter-American Bar Association.

This Association, now three years of age, held its first conference at Havana, Cuba, in 1941, which was acclaimed for its brilliant accomplishment and its large attendance. That the conference held at Rio could be held at all during these times, is a testimonial to the splendid spirit of the profession.

The second meeting opened on the one hundredth anniversary of the Brazilian Bar Association, which was founded in 1843 by Emperor Dom Pedro II. It was noteworthy for the presence of men filling high positions in their governments and of lawyers of national and international standing.

* * *

The delegates were received at the Presidential Palace, given dinners and luncheons by high officials, taken on tour to places of special interest, and were treated to a performance of the opera "Thais." These occasions afforded them opportunities to resolve their differences, to attain a better understanding of their common problems and their mutual aims and ambitions, and in consequence to carry back home to the man in the street and to men high in the affairs of state messages of good will from their neighbors and to promote more cordial political and commercial relations between the countries that they represented. The meeting was in fact a new symbol of American unity.

There was evidence on all sides that this new inter-continental Association is not merely another organization of the conventional or doctrinal character, but that it is dedicated to the service of humanity and the good-neighbor policy of the Americas. The meeting made it unmistakably clear also that lawyers are becoming aware that they owe a duty to mankind far and above the mere routine of a law office and that they must help in the task of fostering fealty to democracy and loyalty to lofty ideals in our inter-American relations.

The present world upheaval was reflected in the thoughtfulness and gravity with which the delegates discussed such topics as Allied war aims, hemispheric solidarity of the Americas, punishment of war criminals, amicable settlement of disagreements among nations, and a postwar plan for peace.

The work of the Conference was carried on by 19 committees, which considered such subjects as postwar problems, aviation, immigration and naturalization, copyrights, taxation, custom laws, social legislation, and legal education.

* * *

It was resolved, for example, that the Association "endorses as a primary peace objective the establishment and maintenance, at the earliest possible moment, of a universal international system, with judicial, legislative and executive functions based on moral and juridical principles and on the internal experiences of all nations and adapted to the requirements and limitations of international co-operation." It was also resolved: that "in order to maintain peace, law and justice in the postwar world, it is indispensable . . . to plan education and instruction along democratic lines, it being the role of educators and professors to create and encourage in the minds of youth a fervent love for democracy"; to work towards uniformity in penal codes; to devise measures to enforce arbitral decisions; to re-establish the Permanent Court of International Justice; and to prepare "a draft declaration of the rights and duties of man."

The third Conference will be held in Mexico City during the summer of 1944.

Polish-Russian Frontiers

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Joseph C. Harsch

For those interested in the Polish-Russian frontier question, here is the best information we could dig up during the past week.

There need be no doubt as to the State Department's earnestness and energy in doing what it can to obtain the most favorable possible break for the Poles, for two reasons:

First, a moral reason. American diplomacy has a long tradition of devotion to the interests and rights of smaller nations which has been formalized and confirmed in the Atlantic Charter.

Second, a practical political reason. A group of five and a half million American citizens with an acute interest in the welfare of their mother-country can be sure of having that interest defended at any time, but more particularly in an election year.

However, what can be done to express this interest on behalf of the Poles is circumscribed by two major limitations:

First, the entire framework of the United Nations plan for victory in the war and for a sound world peace after it, is built around the concept of cordial and co-operative relations between America, Britain, Russia, and China. If the Russians are not yet willing, as they apparently are not, to consider their relations with Poland as a proper subject for general interallied discussions, then it must be deferred until such time as the Russians are.

Second, American diplomatic policy would not care to take a step which would be interpreted by one of its war partners as an improper interference in what it considers a regional matter.

Washington would like to see Russia handle its regional affairs on the same plane of consideration for the rights of smaller nations as Pan-Americanism is conducted. But Washington would not tolerate European interference in the Caribbean, for example, any more than Britain would tolerate outside interference in its relations with Ireland. If Russia chooses to consider Poland as a regional affair of similar character, then that decision must be accepted.

The amount of room left for American intercession on Poland's behalf by these limitations is fairly narrow. To date, the principal opportunity it has had to work for a settlement has been in the field of advising and cautioning the Polish Government-in-exile. In this field it has done everything possible, in collaboration with the British, to dissuade the Poles from action which would make matters worse than they already are.

The results are to be seen in the instructions to the Polish Underground to refrain from attacking Russian troops in Poland. Such American advice is predicated on the theory that the more moderation and restraint the Poles express, the more opportunity there may be at some later date to present a favorable case for them.

What the State Department says to the Poles, in effect, is: "Don't make it harder for us to help you. We can't promise to be able to do anything, but at least we can try if you don't make it impossible."

Frontiers are not considered the heart of the problem. The Russian sponsored Polish group in Moscow as long ago as April 16, 1943, was allowed by the Kremlin to advocate changed frontiers which would shift Poland bodily westwards but leave it stronger economically and approximately as large as it was before—Silesia, Pomerania, and East Prussia being substituted for the provinces east of the Bug which Russia intends to have.

What is considered more important is (1) whether the Polish minority in the Eastern Provinces (official Polish Government information shows 39.9 per cent of the Eastern population as belonging to the Polish language group) will be given full and free opportunity to elect to move with Poland and remain Polish and (2) whether the new Poland will be allowed in fact to determine its own internal political destiny.

In other words, Russian policy is assumed to be already committed to the revival of as large and as economically strong a Poland as before, and in fact a Poland with much stronger strategic frontiers on the German side, although not as strong on the Russian side. Where Russian policy is perhaps less defined and where American diplomacy hopes to be able to offer its friendly services is in the field of Polish sovereignty within its new borders.

The Case Against "Off-the-Record"

Down the Middle of the Road

By Erwin D. Canham

More than one American editor has wished in recent years that he could abolish forever the dodge of "off-the-record." This device, by which public men seek to ingratiate themselves with reporters while still not taking public responsibility for the statements they make, has spread like wild-fire. It has many variations, and some victims, and one of these resulted from the formula under which General George C. Marshall apparently permitted Washington correspondents last week to publish without direct attribution to him the now well-known statements about Army operation of the railroads, German propaganda, and the length of the war.

Few national leaders have been more helpful to the American press than General Marshall, and it would be regrettable if his confidence were abused. For that matter, numerous other high officials in the national war effort are singularly frank and helpful with correspondents, and it would be treasonable folly to publish some of the things they have said in confidence. Such information can be invaluable. Not only do Washington correspondents receive much of this material, but when special groups—like the American Society of Newspaper Editors—go to the capital, they, too, are given exceedingly helpful pointers by top men. The system reflects the confidence these leaders have in the nation's press, and serves to steady and clarify public opinion.

The weakest point in the whole system comes, as it did last week, either when there is a "leak" or when some statement is made public under a thinly-veiled cloak of anonymity. The hints and innuendoes which surround the statement render it ambiguous and produce an altogether unfair and improper impression. It would be a good thing if this anomalous middle-ground between straight confidential information and publishable, attributable information were abolished except in certain special cases.

Such exceptions, perhaps, come in diplomacy when the Secretary of State makes public information which—for technical reasons—cannot be attributed. This system has been in vogue in Washington and foreign capitals for a long time.

In short, if a high official believes he is justified in making a statement for publication at all, he should be willing to accept public responsibility for it. Otherwise, if the material is publishable at all, it should be done strictly on the responsibility of the correspondent.

Not long ago, the Knight newspapers—Detroit, Akron, Miami—issued a rule that no reporter would accept any "off-the-record" confidences. If any were offered, he would just up and leave the room. This solution is pretty extreme, for many reporters—including those for the Knight papers—cannot help learning much they cannot print, and would be only harming themselves and their readers if they refused to accept such confidences.

But the tendency of some politicians, press agents, and others to hide behind the phrase "off-the-record" when in the old days they would have been forced to come clean and take responsibility for their utterances, is entirely to be deplored and should be resisted by the working press. Nowadays, the cheapest ward-heeler, cornered by an astute reporter, or the cleverest public-relations officer for a corporation, pinned down by some investigating newsman, will seek refuge in the phrase: "I'll tell you, but it'll have to be off-the-record." Under those circumstances, the reporter might well refuse the confidence.

One trouble with off-the-record is that it frequently sews up a reporter on information which he can obtain from other and uninhibited sources. When he gets such independent facts, he is always embarrassed with his "off-the-record" informant, who thinks his confidence has been betrayed.

It would be a very good thing if all reporters would tell their informants: "I do not believe it right to accept 'off-the-record' data unless it is absolutely necessary to have it that way," and if public men would not encourage publication of any statements for which they would not accept responsibility. In wartime, there will be many cases in which security reasons require secrecy, but where it is valuable for the press to know background facts. But the sooner we achieve full and open responsibility for everything that is published—maybe newspapers could impose such a rule on everything they print—the sooner we will have straighter, more reliable news and views.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year ....$12.00 — Three months .$3.00
Six months ....$6.00 — One month $1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington 4, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City 18.
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PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco 5.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 650 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles 14.
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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston 15, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.